

هكذا بينه والى

World Briefs

wrecks Rawalpindi centre

April 11 (R)—At least 50 people were feared to have been injured after explosions wrecked a shopping centre in the capital of Pakistan today, police said. The centre was a two-story building and police said 33 bodies had been recovered from the debris. Officials ruled out sabotage as the cause of the explosions. Business in the capital closed and people converged on the disaster scene. President Zia-ul-Haq expressed sympathy for the victims and said cash would be paid. Authorities said the rescue operation would be prolonged and the toll might rise. A horse-drawn carriage and other vehicles which were passing the buildings when they exploded were buried under the rubble.

Number 1030

Invaders seize Kampala, Amin's military rule

April 11 (Agencies)—Tanzanian-led forces seized Kampala, the capital of Uganda, today, ending eight years of harsh military rule. The radio said that Field Marshal Amin was "no longer in power."

Jubilant residents kissed them and threw flowers. They also looted shops and beat to death some stragglers from President Amin's army. A western correspondent in the city said, "Small arms fire rattled as the Tanzanians moved up, but most of the fighting was over by the time the invaders entered the city."

Small arms fire rattled as the Tanzanians moved up, but most of the fighting was over by the time the invaders entered the city. The invaders entered the city and looted shops and beat to death some stragglers from President Amin's army. A western correspondent in the city said, "Small arms fire rattled as the Tanzanians moved up, but most of the fighting was over by the time the invaders entered the city."

Regional Briefs

April 11 (R)—The Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al Sabah conferred here today with Lebanese Premier Pierre Gemayel. The two leaders discussed the situation in Lebanon and the role of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the region. The Emir of Kuwait is expected to visit Beirut tomorrow.

April 11 (R)—Special trade representative of the U.S. trade mission to Israel and Egypt will lead a U.S. trade mission to Israel and Egypt on April 16 and 20. The White House announced last night that the mission will "explore ways to carry out the President's policy of increasing U.S. trade and investment in both Israel and Egypt."

April 11 (AP)—Saudi Arabia's gross national product (GNP) for 1977-78 is estimated at \$69 billion, according to a report by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority. The report said the non-oil sector grew by 18 per cent in 1977, while the oil sector grew by 10 per cent.

April 11 (R)—United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Zaid Bin Sultan Al Nahayan was quoted by a newspaper today as saying the Gulf federation was facing an interview with the daily Al Rai Al Aam in Abu Dhabi. He said: "We hope the crisis would end in (on problems facing the federation)."

April 11 (R)—Britain will send a major trade mission to Egypt in April 18 to 26 to seek expansion of British exports and investment opportunities there. The committee for Middle East trade is sponsoring the 10-member team. Comet exports to Egypt reached 206 million sterling (\$512 million) in 1976. Over 90 British companies now have offices in Egypt. The mission will concentrate on specific joint ventures, including the Greater Cairo waste disposal project and an Port container terminal.

April 11 (AP)—An Egyptian painter has been sentenced to hard labour after being convicted of being a "Libyan agent" working against the Egyptian government. The painter, who was working for the Egyptian newspaper Al Akhbar, was sentenced to 10 years in prison. The court said the painter was working to undermine the Egyptian government by spreading false information about the country's political situation.

April 11 (AP)—Lebanon and the United States signed a \$2.5-million-dollar loan agreement covering military aid for the country's restructured army, the government said. The agreement brought to \$100 million the total U.S. military aid to Lebanon. An additional loan of \$38 million, to be signed next July, under the same agreement, will provide Lebanon with unspecified military hardware, the announcement said. Details of the agreement were not immediately available. But it was said that the bulk of weapons provided by the United States would be used to help Lebanon reassemble its army.

Jordan Times

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

AMMAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1979 — JAMADI AL AWAL 14, 1399

Jordan's police chief dies in car accident



AMMAN, April 11 (JNA)—The Director of Public Security, Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat, died in a car accident today, a statement by the Prime Minister's office announced.

The accident occurred as Gen. Arabiyat was driving from Amman Airport to the city centre after his arrival here from Doha where he attended the seventh conference of Arab police superintendents.

The accident occurred on the road from the airport to the old railway station. Near the mosque on the airport road, a speeding Opel Manta coming from the opposite direction was trying to overtake a car when it went out of control and skidded.

(continued on page 21)

Sadat orders April 19 referendum on treaty, early general elections

CAIRO, April 11 (Agencies)—President Anwar Sadat today ordered a referendum for April 19 to seek approval of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and to ask the nation whether it wanted a general election.

Mr. Sadat said Egyptians would also be asked in the referendum to approve the following points:

- Dissolution of parliament and general elections.
- Freedom to form political parties.
- A bill of rights.
- Preservation of national unity, social peace and socialist democracy.
- Enshrining in the constitution that Egypt is a state built on faith and science.
- Reaffirmation of the Arab nature of Egypt, its adherence to a policy of non-alignment and commitment to a 50 per cent worker and peasant participation in all organisations.
- The constitution as the sole source of political legitimacy.
- The formation of a consultative council representative of all walks of life.
- The press to be the fourth estate to guarantee press freedom.

Meanwhile, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin inaugurated the newly-opened occupied Jerusalem-Cairo "hot line" today with a five-minute telephone call to President Sadat, a government spokesman reported.

The spokesman said only that Mr. Begin had initiated the call and that the two men had exchanged ideas.

One topic was presumably the strain that has developed between the two countries over remarks by Egyptian officials about the recently-concluded peace treaty with Israel.

Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin have postponed visits to Egypt, but government officials will not say whether the decision was related to the Egyptian remarks.

An exchange of the instruments of treaty ratification, due to take place on April 16, has also been postponed—presumably to allow time for President Sadat to hold the referendum on the treaty.

Israeli commentators speculated that Mr. Begin might also have explained Israel's reasons for attacking Palestinian commando bases in Lebanon yesterday. The air attack was condemned by Egypt.

Meanwhile, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today that a U.S. memorandum of agreement with Israel associated with the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty could not be construed as a mutual security pact.

He said the existence of the memorandum provided Israel with what he called significant psychological reassurances as it entered into the new relationship with Egypt.

Egypt turned down an offer of a similar understanding and vehemently objected to the U.S.-Israeli memorandum. Mr. Vance was testifying to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the \$4.8 billion U.S. aid package for the two countries following the treaty signing last month.

Artillery duels erupt in southern Lebanon

TYRE, South Lebanon, April 11 (Agencies)—Artillery duels between Palestinians and Israelis erupted afresh around this southern Lebanese town today as Israeli planes screamed low over the Lebanese coast for the second consecutive day, Palestinian sources said.

After a morning's shelling around the southern Lebanese town of Nabatieh, Palestinian gunners here launched fresh salvos of rockets this afternoon against Israeli targets in Western Galilee, the sources said.

The Israelis replied with an artillery attack on three Palestinian camps around here and five people were wounded, the sources said.

The fight came the day after

town today as Israeli planes screamed low over the Lebanese coast for the second consecutive day, Palestinian sources said.

Israeli planes attacked targets around two Lebanese coastal towns, Tyre and Damour.

Witnesses in Damour said Israeli aircraft strafed the town again today. But the Palestine News Agency (Wafa) disputed this, saying Israeli planes, roaring low over the town, were driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire.

This afternoon's artillery duel here lasted some 45 minutes. Three Israeli planes later flew over the Tyre area, drawing heavy ground fire from Palestinian positions, Palestinian sources said.

In Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fuad Butros told reporters the government had conveyed to Lebanon's U.N. permanent delegate "details of the Israeli attacks on Lebanon yesterday."

The government instructed its delegate to submit a note in this respect to the U.N. Security Council for distribution "as information" to council members, he said.

Earlier today, Israeli warplanes blasted the Lebanese coast for the second day running and a Palestinian-Israeli artillery duel erupted in South Lebanon.

Witnesses said Israeli warplanes screamed over the coastal town of Damour, 24 kilometres south of Beirut, to take the battered streets with cannon-fire today after an air raid yesterday in which three people were reported killed.

The cannon fire hit streets that still bear the scars of naval bombardment during Israel's March 1978, invasion of South Lebanon. Dead animals lay in the olive groves around several houses destroyed in yesterday's air raid, witnesses said, but there was no immediate word of casualties from today's strike.

Israel also struck yesterday at Palestinian positions around the ancient southern Lebanese port of Tyre, and Palestinian sources said that seven people had been killed there.

Palestinian officials reported that Palestinian commandos today shelled the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmonah in reply to an earlier artillery barrage by the Israelis.

The Palestinians also said they shelled the Israeli coastal town of Nahariya last night in retaliation for yesterday's air raids—the first since the Egypt-Israel peace treaty was signed last month.

The flare-up underscored the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) rejection of the peace accord and added a military dimension to the Palestinians' assault against it.

The PLO's apparent aim is to prevent other Arab states from joining in the United States-sponsored peace move, while backing its rejection of the peace treaty with commando operations inside Israel.

In Tel Aviv, a military spokesman said one woman was slightly injured today when a number of Katyusha rockets fired from South Lebanon fell round the Israeli border town of Kiryat Shmonah.

Israeli forces immediately returned the fire, the announcement said.

Many residents in the area told reporters that the rocket attack was not unexpected after yesterday's Israeli air raid against Palestinian bases in Lebanon. A large number of townspeople spent the night in air raid shelters as a precaution.

Although Israeli officials declined to describe the air attack as retaliatory, the pattern of raid and counter-raid was a familiar one despite a lull during the Egyptian-Israeli peace talks.

Eleven Iranian politicians, military officers executed

TEHRAN, April 11 (Agencies)—Eleven of Iran's most prominent politicians and military officers under the Shah were executed before daybreak here today on the orders of secret judges seeking to wipe out all traces of the deposed monarchy.

At least 93 former officials have now been shot by firing squads since the Shah was overthrown in February's revolution by the Islamic power of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Among the 11 who died in the pre-dawn darkness of Tehran was Abbas Ali Khalatbari, 67, who served for many years as foreign minister under Amir Abbas Hoveyda the Shah's long-term premier executed last Saturday. He was accused of having allowed Savak secret police agents to pose as diplomats abroad.

None of the photographs published today of the small court room, packed with young revolutionaries, showed the judges. Witnesses say they are hidden behind screens, apparently for security reasons. The hearings were all held in Tehran's Qasr jail, where about 1,300 political prisoners are awaiting trial.

Among those dying in a courtyard of Qasr jail at 2.30 a.m. was Gen. Hassan Pakravan, 65, a former head of Savak who was responsible for the arrest and exile 15 years ago of Ayatollah Khomeini now Iran's unofficial head of state.

The Ayatollah was arrested by Savak at his home in the holy city of Qom and bundled into a canvas bag in the boot of a car. He was deported after denouncing the Shah's 1963 land reforms, which touched off a wave of nationwide protests bloody put down by the monarch's security forces.

The last head of Savak, Gen. Nassir Moghadam, was also put to death today. A former head of military counter-espionage, he was appointed last summer to replace Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, who was executed immediately after the revolution on charges of being personally responsible for most of the brutal practices of the secret police.

All four heads of Savak, set up in 1957 with American and Israeli help, are now dead. The first, Gen. Taymour Bakhtiari, was assassinated in 1970 by Savak agents on the Shah's orders after defecting to Iraq.

Others executed today included: —Gen. Mohammad Taghi Majidi, head of a military tribunal which condemned to death of Moslem clergyman who murdered Prime Minister Ali Razmara in March 1951.

—Gen. Ali Neshat, last commander of the Shah's "immortal" brigade of the disbanded Imperial Guard, the only unit which fought for the monarch in the last days of the regime.

—Gen. Ali Hojat Khoshdel, former head of the Iran sports council responsible for organising the 1974 Asian games in Tehran. He was accused of having misappropriated funds set aside for the games and having denounced some leftist members of the family to Savak.

—Abdollah Riazi, 73, speaker of the Majlis (lower house of parliament) for 14 years. He was accused of approving laws against the interests of the nation.

Discover what fascinating Europe has in store for you....



aljaz THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE

JORDAN TIMES

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD
Editor:
WILLIAM F. LEE
Managing Editor:
JENAB TUTUNJI
Senior Editor:
MAAZ D. SHUKAYR

Board of Directors:
JUMA'A HAMMAD
RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYED
Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 6718, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4
Tlx. 1497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays.
Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

For crying out loud

THE AIR IS FILLED once again with the screams of agony of the victims of Israeli aggression in southern Lebanon, and what is the world doing about it?

A year after the brazen Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, the very same villages have again come under Israeli bombardment. The Israelis piously claim that they are attacking "terrorist bases" in retaliation for Tuesday's bomb explosion in Tel Aviv. The truth, however, is that the Israeli planes have been hitting civilian targets, including houses and schools. In this already battered corner of the world, it is what we might call—to use Israeli description of the bomb explosion, in a protest note to the United Nations—"the work of international criminals of the worst kind, bent on the indiscriminate murder of civilians."

Israel has also, predictably, been quick to start hurling accusations about actions which are either calculated to, or will have the effect of, "undermining the Middle East peace process." It is, of course, extremely inconvenient for Israel that any event should occur to cause the outside world, particularly those in the United States who have been hypnotised by their President's soothing vision of a Middle East "peace", to wonder whether present Israeli policies in fact have anything remotely to do with peace.

Clearly, no one in the occupied territories has any illusions about what this "peace" will mean for them: the ultimate destruction of their legitimate national and human rights. They have thus begun the task of resistance; in carrying out that task, they will be branded and condemned as "terrorists" and "murderers."

Yet Israel will continue to bomb, and murder, and expropriate and dispossess not only those whom it would seek to conquer, but those in neighbouring lands as well, and it will do this with impunity, and with the protection afforded by its "noble" participation in the peace process.

We wonder what sort of peace process it is that allows an accomplished aggressor to carry out still further acts of aggression, while protesting that the blame for disrupting that peace process lies with the victims of that aggression.

Of all the flaws of the U.S.-sponsored peace initiative, there has always been one fatal flaw: the fact that, in the Camp David context, Mr. Begin and his fellow terrorists are regarded as being capable of morality and humane behaviour with respect to their Arab subjects and neighbours. Everything in their history shows this not to be the case; there is a full page of further documentation of this in this issue. But the cries of bombed children in southern Lebanon speak loudest of all.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

COMMENTING ON the recent Israeli announcement that Jordan is deporting Egyptian workers and replacing them with workers from West Bank and the Gaza Strip, AL RA'I Wednesday says: "It is certain that the joint Israeli-Egyptian information campaign directed against Jordan is a premeditated plan, the purposes of which are known to us as well as to Egypt and Israel."

Accusing Israel of restricting Arabs activity in the occupied territories, denying them work opportunities and forcing them to leave their homes for Jordan, the paper cautions against "the seriousness of the Israeli-Egyptian conspiracy against the future of Palestine and the Palestinians."

"The resolutions of the Baghdad foreign and economy ministers conference are clear, and do not provide for any (special) measures against the Egyptian citizens working in Arab countries. The Jordanian government has issued more than one statement exempting Egyptian workers from the condition of obtaining a work permit from their own government prior to their obtaining a residence visa in Jordan," the paper says.

Commenting on the difficulties encountered by the United States to get U.N. security forces to replace the Israeli troops which will be pulling out from Sinai in implementation of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, AL DUSTOUR says: "The U.N. forces currently deployed between Egypt and Israel in Sinai in accordance with the second disengagement treaty signed in 1974, cannot expand their mission without approval of the Security Council, which in turn cannot give approval if the Soviet Union exercises its right to veto."

"Similarly, the U.S. wants Mr. Waldheim to use his weight to get its resolution passed. If he does so he will be going back on all his criticisms of the U.S. stand and ignoring the role of the U.N. in aiding the Palestinian cause."

Concluding, the paper says: "Naturally, the position which the Soviet Union will adopt concerning the U.S. draft resolution will be a test of its commitments to support a comprehensive settlement of the Arab issue. Mr. Waldheim's stand will also be a test of his previously stated attitude to the Arab cause."

WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibition

The Soviet Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of photos on "The Development of Space Research in the Soviet Union". The exhibit can be seen during regular hours. It will end on April 16.

POSITION WANTED

by British lady

As babysitter or private English tutor.

Please contact Miss CHRISTINA at Hawaii Inn Hotel, tel. 42623, 42395, from 9 - 11 a.m. daily.

Car crash kills police chief

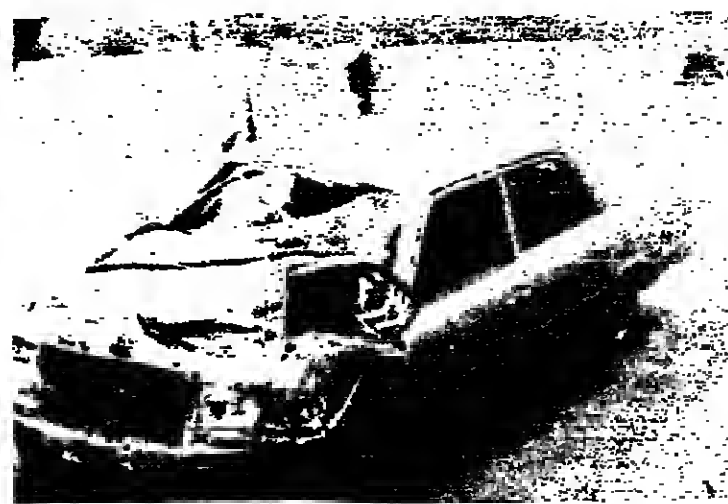
(Continued from page 1)

sideways into the path of Gen. Arabiyat's car, colliding with the front of the car.

The driver of the Opel, Mr. Hussein Hijazi, and the front seat passenger, Isam Hashem Al Abdullah, died on the spot. Gen. Arabiyat's chauffeur was seriously injured and is now in critical condition. A man on a motorcycle behind Gen. Arabiyat's car was also injured, but not seriously.

Gen. Arabiyat will be buried in his home town of Salt on Thursday.

Gen. Arabiyat was born on Dec. 3, 1928. He embarked on a career in the army at the age of 16 and received his military training in Britain and the United States. He occupied the positions of assistant director general of general intelligence, director of army intelligence, military adviser to the prime minister, army divisional commander, assistant army chief of staff for human resources, assistant army chief of staff for intelligence and finally director of the Public Security Directorate. Gen. Arabiyat was awarded the Independence Medal of the First Order, the Jordanian Al Kawkab Medal of the First Order, the Palestine Military Operations Medal and the Silver Jubilee Medal.



Gen. Arabiyat's car after the crash.



The Opel which collided with Gen. Arabiyat's car.

Prince Hassan opens Aspen Institute conference

AMMAN, April 11 (JTA)—His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, opened here today a four-day conference on "The Arab World in Transition" sponsored by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. In a speech at the opening session, the Crown Prince said a clear vision of the Arab World's future should be based on fully learning the lessons of history and linking them with the current economic, social and political events and developments in the framework of sound and long-term planning.

The Crown Prince expressed the hope that the conference, the first of its kind in the Arab World, would be characterised by frankness and objectivity in its search for truth and reality which can help the Arab world face the challenges confronting it at present.

The theme of today's session was "Ideology and Changing Values". Presenting papers on "The U.S.: Ideology and Changing Values" were Dr. Colin Williams, the Dean of Yale Divinity School and Mr. Daniel Yankelovich, Special Advisor, Aspen Institute. Presenting papers on "The Arab World: Ideology and Changing Values" were Dr. Hisham Sharabi of Georgetown University, Dr. Mohammad Fadil Al Jamali of the University of Tunis and Dr. George Lenczowski of the University of California at Berkeley.

The theme of tomorrow's session is "Economic perspectives". The moderator will be Dr. Mohammad Said Nabulsi, Governor of the Central Bank of Jordan. Presenting papers on "Growth and Development in the Arab World" will be Mr. Thornton Bradshaw, president of Atlantic Richfield, Dr. Burhan Dajani of the Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce and Mr. Mohammad Al Imady from the

**So Little.
So Much.**

The world's smallest, easiest to use, Pentax ME and MX featuring the world's largest system of lenses and accessories. Together you can do most every thing.

PENTAX **IMX** **IME**

Available at:
STUDIO JACK
Downtown, opp.
Azizah Library.
Tel. 23550

TODAY'S WEATHER

There will be fine weather with some clouds and northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba it will be hazy at times with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight	Daytime
low	low	high
Amman	12	24
Aqaba	18	30
Deserts	13	26
Jordan Valley	16	28

CLEARANCE SALE

On some selected home furniture items at very reasonable prices.

Items include:

Rocking chairs, leather armchairs, tables and lounge corner sets.

FINLANDIA

Third Circle, Jabal Amman, near Abou Ahmad, Tel. 42667.

NOTE BOOK

Baseball and Palestine

By Rami G. Khouri

I HAVE FOUND that one's dealings with Americans can be made significantly more productive if one talks to them in their own language. To do this, one has to revert to things peculiarly American, of which there is no more glorious, not to mention authentic example, than the game of baseball.

Incongruously, perhaps, I happen to be a baseball enthusiast, or what the Americans call a "fan". In the United States, I have exercised my appreciation for this noble sport by making regular pilgrimages to several monuments of the game, better known as baseball stadiums, or, more affectionately, as ballparks, though, more correctly, as stadia, but I fear to think of the reaction if I were to approach a policeman in Georgia and ask him if there are any stadia in the neighbourhood.

In any case, baseball has several levels of beauty, indeed, of universal grace. It is difficult for people who have never played or watched the game to appreciate it, as it is difficult for people who have never tried to cook a spinach and lemon soufflé to appreciate that contribution to the important things that separate us from the ants.

It is noteworthy that such power maniacs as Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger were fans of, respectively, American football and international football, the latter known as soccer to Americans. I suspect, though I am not sure, that Zbigniew Brzezinski is not a baseball fan. It is also noteworthy that the ultimate source of authority in the United States, and therefore the underpinning of the free world, is a subculture whose number one pastime is following baseball. I am referring, of course, to the taxicab drivers of New York, without whose cooperation, for example, the pride of modern Jordan—the direct Alia 747 flight to New York City—would lapse into a useless mass of machinery without a final purpose.

New York City cabbies are not only baseball lovers; they are organically addicted to the sport. In some cases, I have been told, and I tend to believe, a New York City taxi that runs out of gasoline in the middle of Fifth Avenue can be propelled until the nearest gas station if the passenger in the back seat quickly grabs the copy of the New York Daily News that is stuffed in between the meter and the windscreen and reads out the box scores of the previous day's baseball games.

As I said, there are several levels at which one can appreciate the splendour of baseball, and I do not include in this fact that one can couple watching a baseball game on a warm evening in Baltimore with a dinner of pizza, hotdogs, cold beer, ice cream, and, like a symphonic finale, popcorn and coffee.

First, there is the level of individual athletic prowess. Second, there is the occasional brilliant bit of coordination that has to take place between two, and sometimes three or four, players, to consummate an out. Third, and to me most important, there is the symmetry of the game.

Unlike football or basketball, where monstrous-like humans race against the clock, baseball has no time element. It ends only when the achievements of offensive or defensive player have closed the circle that was opened at the start of the game, when the umpire cried out "play ball!", as God, when he created earth and sky, must have cried

out "go!"

Theoretically, a baseball game can go on forever. If the offensive team keeps reaching safely and scoring runs, it remains on the offensive. If, for example, the defensive team were to collapse from heat exhaustion, the game would rule the game terminated. But of course, would not satisfy the baseball fans of the game because the promulgations of more than one never really bring a baseball game to its end. It can only be accomplished by the internal dynamics of the lovely game itself, or, perhaps, by God, such as an earthquake, which would try the scorecards upon which are etched heavenly commandments on stone tablets record of that game's every movement.

I say that the symmetry of baseball is the important aspect of the game in the moment an art historian would tell you that the beauty is the most significant part of the game. There are other beautiful things to admire in symmetry, like the lady's smile, is the beauty matter.

The internal symmetrical dynamics of the game (besides the fact that the game lends itself to the dumping vocabulary of physics) is a special even, sacred, because it gives assurance of a happy ending, happy because no real losers and winners in baseball; different sides of a dynamic that always gain with a mathematical wholeness in which gain is offset by an equal loss, though within the context of the greater good of the meaning the inevitability featured even the umpire cries out "play ball!"—of a game must be closed, to the accompanying sound of hotdogs, crunching of popcorn and glass assessments of New York City cabbies.

This is how it is in the world of baseball said, it is difficult for outsiders who have scratched their ears with the soothing only baseball's red stitches to appreciate the fulling of the game.

Similarly, and as the baseball season got underway in the United States, as blasphemous strike by umpires—it may be for outsiders to understand why a ball explodes in some still in some war-torn towns in Palestine, or why an Israeli iron of American-supplied Phantom jets drops bombs on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, fishing villages. It is because the symmetry, because Israel and the United States offer only one-third of the balance, the input of "administrative" symphony, small portion of their land, with the Israeli promise that the land of the occupied Bank and Gaza will not figure in the map. Where there is no symmetry, there is a bomb.

The Middle East will only burst into the people of Israel are ready to receive national reality of the people of Palestine, they ask the people of Palestine to recognize.

This is how it is in the world of the Middle East, someday, when Zionism decides side-by-side with Palestinian, symbol beauty, will reign in the Middle East, as the hot summer evenings, in the baseball of Baltimore and New York City.

ATTRACTIVE JOB OPPORTUNITY

Leading Industrial Co. in Amman requires Production Manager/Mechanical Engineer with at least 10 years experience in factory management and manufacture of wooden products such as furniture, doors etc.

Applications should be sent to P.O. Box 595 — Amman.

N.B. "Very attractive salary".

JOB OPPORTUNITY

Foreign company with branch office in Amman well educated dynamic aggressive salesman for building machinery (age up to approx. 40 years) speak and write English fluently. Must be willing to travel extensively (approx. 80% of working time) Saudi Arabia, Gulf and other Arab states.

Application with photo, curriculum vita references to P.O. Box 5289, Amman

SPECIAL OFFER FROM

SCE
DEPARTMENT STORE

Shmeisani Near Omar Kayyan Hotel Tel 63821

Every Day from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. 6 from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m.

BUY FOR JD 10 & WIN A VALUABLE PRIZE

Buy for JD 10, worth of goods or more and get a FREE TICKET that will give you the chance to participate in a LOTTERY to be held at 6 p.m. every FRIDAY.

WINNERS will be entitled to the following PRIZES of their own choice every week:

FIRST PRIZE — JD 25
SECOND PRIZE — JD 20
THIRD PRIZE — JD 15
FOURTH PRIZE — JD 10
FIFTH PRIZE — JD 5

Holiday Inn
AMMAN

BUFFET LUNCHEON
FRIDAY & SUNDAY 12.30
Adults JD 3.000 Children JD 2.000
reservations 65167

April 12, 1979

RSS study reveals

Israel's exploitation of West Bank resources

J. Khouri
Jordan Times

ril 11--While aeli-Egyptian r negotiate the e occupied West Arab scepticism

17-page report, valuable tables, ed for the Jor-

danian government by the Economic Department of the Royal Scientific Society, and is entitled "The significance of some West Bank resources to Israel."

Using information and statistics derived largely from Israeli, and some Arab and Western sources, the report focuses on five "resources" in the West Bank that Israel has exploited for its own ends. These are land, labour, water, electricity, and the captive export market that the West Bank represents.

It shows that Israel has tightened its links to, and therefore its control of, many of the vital

economic resources of the occupied West Bank, in a manner that forces people to wonder seriously whether Israel can now ever afford to withdraw from the West Bank and Gaza regions, given its heavy and growing economic dependence on these areas' resources.

The report is the latest in a series of Jordanian moves on the regional and international levels to draw world attention to the extent of the changes Israel has brought about in the day-to-day life of the population of the West Bank and Gaza, and therefore to the contradiction and incongruity

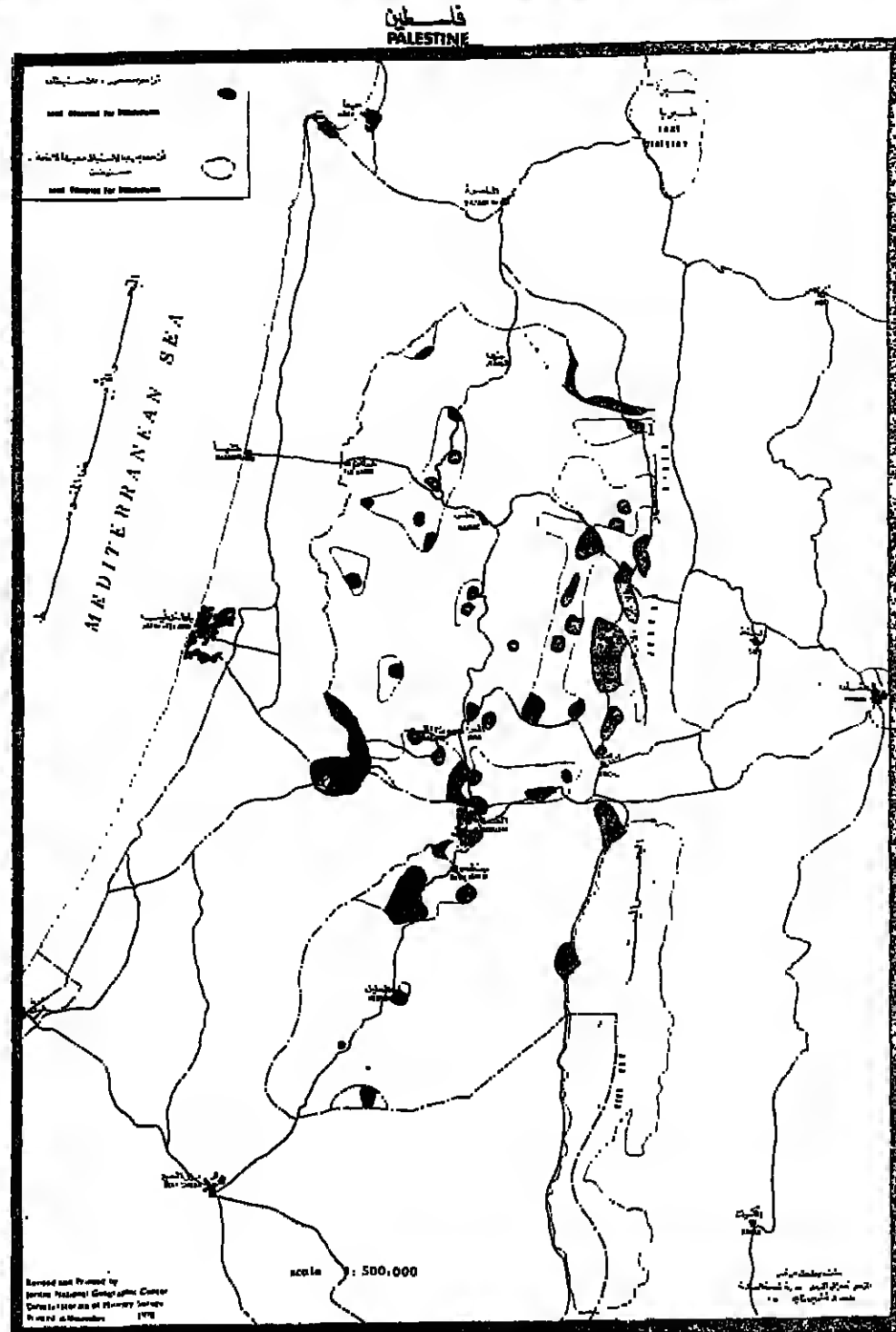
of the claim to Israel that it is ready to withdraw its military occupation in exchange for peace while, in fact, its economy requires ever increasing reliance on the captive resources of the occupied territories.

The report is being circulated by Jordanian leaders to the heads of state and political leaders of other Arab countries. Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia, in an interview last month with western publications, specifically referred to this Jordanian report while explaining his country's opposition to the Camp David approach to peace-making and his scepticism about an eventual Israeli

withdrawal from the occupied areas, specially Jerusalem.

The report argues that "Israel is utilising three factors of production--labour, land and capital--all originating in the West Bank and exploited by Israel in a variety of forms and in a deliberate manner... It has always been the dream of Israel to link the two economies (of Israel and the occupied West Bank) in a way to enable Israel to reap what benefits it can from the resources of the West Bank, and further to make it as dependent as possible on Israel for its well-being."

The full RSS report is printed below.



Land and Land Use

Of a total area of 5.5 million dunums (10 dunums = 1 hectare) on the West Bank of Jordan, Israel has taken possession of about 1.5 million dunums, comprising about 27.3 per cent of the area of the West Bank. (Source: Executive Office for the Occupied Territories Affairs, Amman. From the Jerusalem Post, May 6, 1974.)

This land has been used for a variety of purposes: to build settlements, for security reasons, and for the expansion and building of military camps, etc. Settlements took about 350,000 dunums (about 6.3 per cent of the West Bank area) most of which is agricultural land. There were 63 settlements up to the end of 1978, housing more than 90,000 persons, divided as follows: 11 settlements around Jerusalem, 12 around Ramallah and Birah, 12 in Hebron and Bethlehem, 14 around Nablus and 19 in the Jordan Valley. Israel has specifically been concentrating housing in the Jerusalem area, a fact evident by the 76,000 people who live on these settlements. (Source: Mahdi Abd-El-Hadi, "The Israeli Settlements in Jerusalem and the West Bank, 1967-1977," Arab Thought Forum, Jerusalem, May 1978, pp. 61-91; and Ann Leach, "Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Territories," Journal of Palestine Studies, Beirut, Vol. VII, No. 1, 1977, pp. 26-47.) This is particularly significant as this amounts to creating facts that would be difficult to dismantle with the advent of "peace".

These settlements are Israel's landmarks on the occupied West Bank. They are productive units serving the Israeli economy first and foremost. They can be agricultural, industrial, military, or just for housing, or a combination of these. For example, the 19 settlements in the Jordan Valley are serving Israel's agricultural needs as well as security needs. Settlements around Jerusalem are mainly for housing and industry. It is of significance that Israel regards these settlements as Israeli land to the extent that their production is counted as Israel's and not the West Bank's. Israel is effectively depriving the people of the West Bank of the benefits of, for example, 350,000 dunums, of which a substantial part is agricultural land, utilised to establish and support these settlements.

It should be mentioned that all these settlements are totally dependent on West Bank resources for their water needs.

Israel is still carrying out its settlements-building policies. Six more are planned to be built soon. (EDITOR'S NOTE: Plans for ten additional settlements have been announced since this report was written.) As this continues,

it necessarily means that Arab land will be emptied in favour of the Israeli population rather than its Arab owners.

Water Resources

It is reliably estimated that there is a water surplus of about 630-775 million cubic metres a year on the West Bank of Jordan. Water available amounts to 750-895 million cubic metres a year. (Source: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Central Water Authority, West Bank Hydrology 1963-1965, London: Rofe and Rafferty, December 1965, p. 15) while consumption is no more than 120 million cubic metres. (Source: Al Dusiour, Amman, Dec. 15, 1978. From the report of Eliahu Ben Elissar's Committee on the Autonomy of the Occupied Territories, submitted to the Israeli Prime Minister.) In contrast, it is expected that Israel will experience a deficit in its water balance of 265 million cubic metres in 1979, rising to nearly 500 million cubic metres in 1985. (Source: Al Ard magazine, Nov. 21, 1978. From the Israeli report to the UN Conference on Desertification, Nairobi, Kenya, August 1977.) This is due to the very high use of water for all purposes in Israel: domestic and industrial as well as irrigation. Therefore, Israel has to take advantage of the apparent large water surplus experienced on the West Bank. Otherwise, Israel has to go short.

There is no need to go into further detail as to why there is a water surplus on the West Bank and a deficit in Israel. But it is very important to show how Israel is taking advantage of this situation. First, the drilling of artesian wells has been banned without prior permission from the Israeli authorities, and under no circumstances are wells to be drilled close to the borders of 1967. Secondly, supervision was extremely tightened on all Arab drilling operations, even when permission was granted. Thirdly, an upper limit of water pumped out of existing wells was imposed. This was carried out by fixing meters on each well, which make read daily pumpables were imposed for overpumping. Fourthly, all settlements are completely dependent on West Bank water resources, either by wells or by pumping water out of the Jordan River. For example, Israel has drilled 24 new artesian wells in the West Bank for the exclusive use of the Israeli settlements, 17 of which are in the Jordan Valley. Projects were also started to pump water from the Jordan and Yarmouk Rivers. This will enhance Israel's ability to strengthen existing settlements in the Valley and northern West Bank and to build still more settlements.

The Israeli authorities, quite occasionally, have gone to the extent of examining existing Arab wells, with the purpose of drilling new wells closer to the source of the Arab well, causing these Arab wells to run completely dry. On other occasions, the authorities have withheld permission to drill wells in certain villages and made it conditional upon supplying water to some settlements.

These Israeli actions have led to a stop to new Arab investments in irrigation since they no longer have the free use of existing or new water. Consequently, agricultural production has been consistently slipping, thus forcing the Arab farmers to leave their land, thereby making possible the use of the land by Israel at a subsequent stage.

In conclusion, it remains very important for Israel to control water resources in the West Bank to counter the expected shortage of water in Israel proper. In effect, the West Bank has been partially destined as the water reservoir of Israel.

Labour Force

The total labour force in the West Bank was estimated in 1976 to number about 131,000 out of a population of 670,000, or about 19 per cent of the total population.

(Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Administered Territories Statistics, Quarterly, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1978.) This low participation rate is due mainly to the age structure of the population, where about 47 per cent are under 15 years of age. Moreover, forced migration resulted in the loss of many thousands of potential workers. Conditions under occupation pushed increasing numbers of young workers to seek jobs outside the West Bank; the number of emigrants reached about 22,000 (Source: Estimates of the Executive Office for the Occupied Territories Affairs, Amman.) in 1978.

While there was an unemployment rate of about 11 per cent following the 1967 war, this rate dropped as Israel attracted many of these workers to work in Israel, lured by wages which were higher than West Bank standards, yet low by Israeli ones. The number of West Bank workers who work in Israel was about 14,700 (Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1977.) in 1970. Following the 1973 war, and the mobilisation of Israeli army reserves, there was an increased demand for Arab workers, their numbers reached about 35,000 in 1972. About 50-55 per cent of these work in the construction sector as relatively unskilled workers. In the West Bank itself, there was a decline in the ratio of those working in agriculture, from 42.5 per cent to 33.9 per cent of the workers, while the number of those working in industry declined from 14,600 in 1970 to 13,800 in 1976. The number of workers in agriculture, industry and construction on the West Bank declined from 65,400 in 1970 to 54,500 in 1976. (Source: Administered Territories Statistics, No. 1, 1978.) The West Bank worker's ratio to total Israeli labour force increased from 1.5 per cent in 1970 to 3.3 per cent in 1976.

It is believed that the total number of West Bank workers in Israel is underestimated by about 20,000 (Source: Estimates of the Executive Office for the Occupied Territories, Amman.) workers, since published figures rely on data collected from organised labour exchanges. These 20,000 workers are hired outside the labour exchange and therefore go unrecorded.

While these workers might earn higher wages than their counterparts on the West Bank, it is clear that the economy of the West Bank is not benefiting from this in a structural way. The number of those working in the commodity producing sectors has declined to the benefit of the services sector. Economic development usually implies an increase in those working in the secondary sector, particularly in manufacturing. The higher wages paid to those workers in Israel and their contribution to the captive West Bank economy may be an indicator of economic growth but with hardly any economic development in the productive sector.

It is, therefore, evident that Israel is taking advantage of about 60,000 West Bank workers, a cheap source of labour, forming about 5 per cent of the Israeli labour force. This has resulted in a shift of two types. First, the total number of those working in the West Bank declined from 99,900 in 1970 to 92,600 in 1976. (Source: Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1977.) The other shift was the movement of labour from the productive to the services sector of the West Bank economy.

External Trade

External trade plays an important role in the economy of the West Bank. During the 1972-1976 period, commodity imports accounted, on the average, for 54 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), while exports accounted for only 26 per cent of GDP. Exports reached Israeli lira (IL) 1,251 million (on Dec. 31, 1978, JD 1 = IL 63 approximately) in 1977, while imports were more than double this amount, IL 2,743 million. (Source: Administered Territories Statistics, Nov. 1,

1978.) The most noticeable fact about the trade pattern of the West Bank under occupation is the dominant position of Israel in this trade. Israel took about 62 per cent of West Bank exports and provided 90 per cent of its imports in 1977, while the East Bank of Jordan provided a market for 37 per cent of the West Bank exports and only 2 per cent of its imports in the same year. (Source: Administered Territories Statistics, Nov. 1, 1978.) The figures highlight the results of a deliberate Israeli policy to link the economy of the West Bank to its own.

Industrial commodities accounted for 82 per cent of West Bank imports in 1977, and agricultural imports accounted for 18 per cent; industrial exports of the West Bank to Israel accounted for 79 per cent of exports to Israel. However, these were mainly low-technology goods produced in workshops or small factories. Israel had a very large commodity trade surplus with the West Bank: this surplus jumped from IL 150 million in 1971 to IL 1,682 million in 1977. (Source: Administered Territories Statistics, Nov. 1, 1978.)

Trade between the East and West Bank is characterised by the large increase in exports from the West Bank to the East Bank. Exports were IL 463 million in 1977 while imports were only IL 49 million. This has resulted in a large commodity trade surplus of IL 414 in 1977. (Source: Administered Territories Statistics, Nov. 1, 1978.) Israel imposes high custom duties on Jordanian exports to the West Bank. This has a direct effect of linking the West Bank's trade to Israel.

The trade surplus with Jordan is in contrast to the West Bank trade deficit with Israel. Thus Israel uses the West Bank indirectly as a link to the economies of the region. The West Bank deficit is financed by the surplus with Jordan and from remittances of West Bank workers abroad. Israel is the final beneficiary of foreign exchange resources earned by the West Bank's economy and workers.

The West Bank, under the present circumstances, offers Israeli industries an almost completely protected market which results in the West Bank people paying higher prices for Israeli goods. Similarly, these external trade conditions inhibit the development of an indigenous industrial base on the West Bank due to

the protection which Israeli industry enjoys. Thus, in short, the West Bank offers Israel a captive market totally dependent on developments in Israel and incapable of standing on its own feet.

Electricity

Prior to the 1967 war, there was a total of 11 separate electricity-generating concerns in the West Bank. These were either commercial companies, like the Jerusalem Governorate Electricity Company, municipal companies like Nablus or some cooperatives in the larger villages. Total generating capacity was about 21.5 megawatts. (Source: Executive Office for the Occupied Territories Affairs, Amman.)

Following the War, Israel tried various forms of pressure to tie the electricity grid in the West Bank to that of Israel, particularly for cities where electric grids were damaged by the war. The main motives for these Israeli plans were:

- (1) Linking the electricity networks would facilitate the establishment of Israeli settlements as they would get electricity from the available Arab networks easily.
- (2) Such a step would give Israel another means of controlling the daily life of the West Bank people.
- (3) Further, with electricity being an essential input for various types of industrial projects and other forms of economic activity, such a step would facilitate Israel's control of economic life on the West Bank. In particular, Israel could, on its own, decide on the charges to be levied for electricity supplied by its own company.

This resulted in some cities making the connection while others held out. Among those which rely on their own generating capacities, at least in part, are the Jerusalem and Nablus companies. Among those localities connected to the Israeli grid are Hebron, Tul-karm and Qalqilia. Similarly, some villages close to the armistice line of 1948 were connected, like Azzoun and Deir Al Ghusoun. (Source: Executive Office for the Occupied Territories Affairs, Amman.)

The Jerusalem Electricity Company was forced by the Israeli authorities to supply electricity to Israeli settlements built within the company's area of operation. Moreover, various pressure tactics were applied, such as appointing two Israelis to the board, subjecting the company to Israeli laws and forcing it to buy electricity from the Israeli company so as to supply the requirements of Israeli settlements and selling it at fixed low prices. The Israeli authorities estimated that the generating capacity of the Jerusalem Company would decline from 20 MW in 1976 to 14MW in 1980, while needed capacity would rise from 30MW to 54MW respectively. Currently the company supplies electricity to about 75 villages and camps in the West Bank, in addition to cities like Bethlehem, Ramallah, Birah, Jericho and nine Israeli army camps, and 12 Israeli settlements or residential quarters. (Source: Executive Office for the Occupied Territories Affairs, Amman.)

The Nablus electricity, however, is still supplied by the Municipality with two generating units installed in 1977. The following villages in the Nablus Governorate are also supplied from Nablus: Deir Sharaf, Rameen, Beit Leed, Zeita, Al Badan and Tell. (Source: Executive Office for the Occupied Territories Affairs.)

From the above, it is clear that Israel is trying to create new realities on the West Bank. But it is a one-sided relationship with the aim of total West Bank dependence on Israel for this and other essential requirements.

POPULATION AND THE LABOUR FORCE OF THE WEST BANK

1968 - 1977									
POPULATION	YEAR								
	1968	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978*
POPULATION	501,7	603,9	629,0	646,2	661,6	668,1	670,9	-	-
LABOUR FORCE	308,6	322,9	336,6	341,6	355,2	366,8	371,0	379,6	-
LABOUR FORCE %	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53,6	53,5	52,8	53,6	54,9	55,3	56,1	-
LABOUR FORCE / 1000	61,5	53							

(1968-1972). Administered Territories Statistics, Quarterly, Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, 1975 & 1976, and Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1977.
(1973-1978). Administered Territories Statistics, Quarterly, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1978.

LAND ACQUISITION IN THE WEST BANK, LAND CONFISCATED, SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING UNITS, UP TO THE END OF 1978

LAND ACQUISITION	NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS			
	LAND CONFISCATED (Dunums)	NO. OF SETTLEMENTS	NO. OF SETTLERS	ALREADY ESTABL. PLANNED
1968-1978	94,564	11	76,000	26,918
1979-1980	35,600	12	1,514	198
1981-1982	116,150	12	6,895	543
1983-1984	20,850	14	1,050	246
1985-1986	80,700	19	4,688	145
1987-1988	347,874	68	90,147	70,050

WEST BANK TRADE BALANCE* 1971 - 1978

YEAR	EXPORTS TO				IMPORTS FROM				IMPORTS SURPLUS WITH			
	EAST BANK	ISRAEL	REST OF THE WORLD	TOTAL	EAST BANK	ISRAEL	REST OF THE WORLD	TOTAL	EAST BANK	ISRAEL	REST OF THE WORLD	TOTAL
1971	68,4	77,6	2,0	148,0	13,9	227,4	43,8	285,1	-54,5	149,8	41,8	137,1
1972	107,3	107,3	1,8	216,4	18,9	341,1	53,5	413,5	-88,4	233,8	51,7	197,1
1973	66,2	174,7	1,7	242,6	16,5	483,5	42,5	542,5	-49,7	308,8	40,8	299,9
1974	119,5	287,3	20,8	408,6	20,3	790,0	71,5	821,8	-99,2	502,7	68,7	472,2
1975	220,6	442,2	27,7	690,5	31,4	1297,0	134,7	1463,0	-189,2	855,1	107,0	772,9
1976	342,8	616,6	27,0	986,4	29,9	1767,0	173,8	1971,0	-312,9	1150,0	146,8	984,2
1977	462,7	777,4	10,8	1251	48,7	2459,0	235,0	2743,0	-414,0	1682,0	242,2	1492,0
1978	187,7	251,8	2,3	441,8	25,3	723,5	102,1	850,9	-162,1	471,7	99,8	409,1

* Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal point.

** First Quarter of 1978.

Sources: (a) Data for the Period 1975-1978. Compiled from Administered Territories Statistics Quarterly, Central Bureau of Statistics, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 1978. TABLE c/1, p. 6.

(b) Data for the period 1971-1973. Compiled from Statistical Abstract of Israel, 1974. TABLE xxi/11, p. 90.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

World Table Tennis Championships may be downgraded

LONDON, April 11 (R) — The World Table Tennis Championships, due to be held in North Korea later this month, may be downgraded if South Korea and Israel are barred, informed sources said yesterday. The sources said the tournament would go on but would lose its world championship status. Fears are growing among the sport's administrators that players from the two countries will be denied entry visas for the championships, which start in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, on April 25. Roy Evans, the Welsh President of the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) is flying to Pyongyang on Sunday to discuss the problem with the North Korean hosts. The United States has already formally asked for the downgrading move unless all eligible countries can compete and ITTF Secretary Tony Brooks said several West European countries had indicated support for this.

Boston Marathon advised to ban South Africans

BOSTON, Massachusetts, April 11 (AP) — The Boston Marathon, once noted for accepting all comers, may ban five South African runners from its 6,800 entrants because of their homeland's apartheid policy, say Marathon officials. "I wish amateur athletics didn't transcend into politics, but unfortunately they do," Marathon Director Will Cloney said Tuesday. Cloney said National Amateur Athletics Union headquarters in Indianapolis advised him Monday "not to permit five South African runners to compete in the race under the penalty of disqualifying competitors from future international events." Cloney approved Marathon applications from the runners, Johnny Halberstadt, William Farrell, Brian Chamberlain, Bernard Rose and Kevin Shaw, last week, the Boston Globe reported Wednesday. But the said Ollan Cassell of the National AAU told him their names would have to be dropped from the list "because the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which oversees all such events, urged that it be done. 'Otherwise, everyone running in the race would have been disqualified and become ineligible for other international races.' Cloney explained the Boston Marathon is a qualifier for the Pan American Games.

Baseball Standings

American League					Oakland				
EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB	0	5	.000	4½	
Milwaukee	3	1	.750	—					
Baltimore	2	2	.500	—					
Boston	2	2	.500	1					
Detroit	1	1	.500	1					
New York	2	2	.500	1					
Cleveland	1	3	.250	2					
Toronto	1	3	.250	2					
WEST									
Minnesota	4	0	1.000	—					
Texas	2	0	1.000	1					
Kansas City	3	1	.750	1					
Seattle	4	2	.667	1					
California	2	3	.400	2½					
Chicago	1	3	.250	3					

National League					Oakland				
EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB	0	5	.000	4½	
St. Louis	3	0	1.000	—					
Montreal	3	1	.750	1½					
New York	2	1	.667	1					
Philadelphia	1	2	.333	2					
Pittsburgh	1	3	.250	2½					
Chicago	0	3	.000	3					
WEST									
San Francisco	4	1	.800	—					
Houston	4	1	.800	—					
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	½					
Cincinnati	2	4	.333	2½					
Atlanta	1	4	.200	3					
San Diego	1	4	.200	3					

Increased trade will feed more mouths

By Fred Wilson

LONDON — World population is literally a growing problem. Its explosive increase in recent decades is well recognised but by the turn of the century it will rise by a further 60 per cent and there will be another 2.3 billion mouths in the world to feed. There can be no doubt that population growth on this scale will strain to the foundations the framework of life as we know it.

As so often happens, it is those who are already poorest who will suffer most. Of the extra 2.3 billion, over two billion will be in the developing countries. The World Bank has estimated that by the year 2,000 some 600 million people will be living at the very margins of existence.

The industrialised world is sometimes criticised for being too preoccupied with its own economic difficulties to have a proper understanding of the glaring inequalities between the economies of developed and developing countries.

In fact, many Western governments are striving to achieve greater equality of opportunity. They recognise that the world economy is changing and must continue to change and that new industries and new trading patterns are being set up all the time. It is to work for a new and more equitable ordering of the international economy that the developing and the developed countries are engaged in the series of economic discussions known generally as the North-South Dialogue.

The developing countries have set out a range of demands known collectively as the New International Economic Order and towards which they want rapid progress. For their part, the industrialised countries are trying to focus debate on practical propositions which will lead to more food, more trade, better health care, family planning and so on for those countries in desperate need.

In fact, many of the ideas put forward for restructuring the world economy will not work. Many are contradictory and many are not even in the best interests of the developing countries which they are primarily designed to benefit. Since issues of international economic management are immensely complex, progress inevitably seems woefully slow. But it is being made.

The British government's aid programme, for example, is expanding at a time when in other areas it is determined to hold down government expenditure. It has also taken the unprecedented step of writing-off the aid debts of 17 of the world's poorest countries (or has taken equivalent measures). In doing this, Britain will forgo some £900 million between now and the end of the century.

A particular concern of the developing countries is the wish for free access for their products to the markets of the industrialised countries. The fact is that with certain exceptions, world trade is now substantially free of significant barriers. The main exceptions are trade in food and agricultural products and in areas like textiles, footwear and steel, where most developed countries have had to take steps to protect vulnerable industries against cheap imports.

There are continuing pressures from many vested interests that want to increase protectionist barriers but the British Government is determined to stand against them. As Mr. Frank Judd, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said in a recent speech, there is no better way to start a downwards spiral of economic depression than to resort to the beggar-my-neighbour policies of the 1930s. There is no better way to maintain the prospect of strengthened world economic growth than commitment to open market policies.

As a demonstration of this.

Britain is working urgently with other developed and developing countries for a conclusion to the multilateral trade negotiations which began in 1973. These should lead to further liberalisation of world trade and will include special and differential measures for the developing countries.

World economic growth will

help everyone. It will help the developing countries. It will help the developed countries and hence will enable them in turn to help the developing countries. An unequal world is an unstable world. A world where all countries are growing economically is a world which will be better able to feed those extra 2.3 billion mouths.

(London Press Service)

Penicillin's 50th anniversary

Sir Alexander Fleming, (1881-1955) the discoverer of penicillin, at work in his laboratory at St. Mary's Hospital, London. Penicillin, the "miracle drug" that brought about a change in medical thinking, made many forms of surgery safer and provided a cure for a number of diseases, was discovered 50 years ago by the man who was then Professor Fleming. During experiments in his laboratory, Fleming left a bacteria-covered plate on the window ledge. A speck of common green mould, drifted in through the open window. Where it settled on the plate the bacteria died. Fleming noticed this—and it set him on the road to one of the world's major medical advances. (COI photo)

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

RESTAURANTS

Al Bustan Restaurant & Gardens

Enjoy a relaxing meal of traditional Arabic specialties in the quiet atmosphere of our restaurant where hospitality is the first word. We also have your favourite European dishes and a complete selection of drinks. Agents for Dinkel Acker Beer.

Located Behind the Jordan Times, Tel. 61555

Blue Marine Restaurant
For the finest in Oriental and European cuisine in a unique atmosphere.
Behind Tower Hotel, Shmeisani Tel. 67212

PRESENTS THE MOST DELICIOUS INDIAN FOOD
CURRY DISHES
BIRYANI DISHES
VARIOUS APPETISERS

Third Circle, Jabal Amman, opposite CITIBANK, Tel. 42437

CHICKEN TIKKA INN RESTAURANT

JABAL AMMAN ORIENTAL RESTAURANT

Specialised in oriental food, meat, birds on charcoal fire, oriental pastries.
Daily family dish with Yam milk cup. Every evening, sheep knickies from 9:00 p.m. to midnight.
Catering service available and picnic food.

MANDARIN

CHINESE RESTAURANT

Jabal Hussein Near Maxma Circle.
Here you can enjoy the Mandarin Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 12:30 to 4:00 and 6:00 to midnight. For take home food orders please call 25704.

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

3rd Circle, Jabal Amman Tel. 41093
Please pass by to enjoy our delicious typical Chinese food Take-away also served. Welcome and thank you.

PARADISE RESTAURANT

Eating should be a pleasure and at Paradise restaurant you're sure to enjoy our French and Arabic dishes superbly prepared by our expert chef.

Shmeisani Tel. 63371 Opp. Tower Hotel

piccolo PUB

A true English Pub with an ambience you're sure to remember. We play the music you like and make your favourite drinks.

At Hotel Select, Jabal Weibdeh

TRANSPORTATION

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW MODELS
TEL. 25767

LEVANT EXPRESS SERVICES
● PACKING ● TRANSPORT
● UNLIMITED STORAGE
● CUSTOMS CLEARING
● INSURANCE
AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD
Tel. 25445 P.O. Box 1063 Amman - Jordan

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR
1979 MODELS AVAILABLE
SHEPHERD HOTEL Tel. 39197

For: SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM
INSURANCE
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
P.O. Box 222, AMMAN TEL. 22224-9
TELEX 422 & 1520

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
PACKING & CRATING
AIR & SEA FREIGHT
TRAVEL & TOURISM
KING HUSSEIN ST., P.O.B. 2143
TEL. 22585, 21778, 38141

HOTELS

JORDAN HOTEL
YOUR PERFECT DINNER PARTY IS ONLY A CALL AWAY
Yes, with only four hours notice we will serve a three course lunch or dinner in the comfort and privacy of your own home.
for reservation call 41561 ext 5

MISCELLANEOUS
FOUAD AYDI
Quelle Mail Order Center
Jabal Al Hussein behind Cinema Jerusalem

Quelle INTERNATIONAL
For genuine KODAK processing of your precious films & prints be sure it's done by:
SALBASHIAN & CO. COLOUR LAB
Wadi Saqra St. 81418
Easy parking Tel. 81418

Kodak
For a good look at the times of your life.
EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)
OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.
The best Ever Made in Optic
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043

CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BAKERY PATCH
JEDDAH KUWAIT
Jabal Hussein, Amman Tel. 22224-9

SONY
The Betamax videorecorder. See what you've been missing.
Sales: SONY showrooms VIDEO SONY Rainbow St. Ambassador Hotel Tel. 21770

TIME IS MONEY!
At Utahbi you save both time and money; we give you service four times over at 50% of the cost. Complete washing of engine, chassis and body plus drying and waxing with the most modern equipment. Super gas available 24 hrs; regular and super during the day.
AL UTAIBI CAR WASH
Behind Arab College.

FLOWERS PLANTS
Bouquet
Shmeisani Rd. Tel. 67820
Agents for FLEUROP

SUPERMARKETS
BUY ALL YOUR NEEDS FROM DEPARTMENT STORE
Shmeisani Near Omar Khayyam Hotel Tel. 63821
NO PARKING PROBLEMS
Safeway Supermarket
FREE, CONVENIENT PARKING MAKE SAFEWAY PLACE TO BUY ALL OF YOUR FOOD A HOUSEHOLD NAME. OUR WIDE VARIETY OF IMPORTS PROVIDE FOR ONE-STOP SHOPPING.
JABAL WEIBDEH, PRINCE BLDG.
NEXT TO TERRA SANTA SCHOOL


FURNITURE
Scandinavian
Our Danish & Swedish lounge sets feature down filled cushions in the latest styles. We also have dining tables and wall units all available duty-free to those entitled.
Civil Defence St. Show Room Tel. 63890.
SALEH-EDDIN TRADING EST. SHOW ROOMS
PRESENTS
BEST SELECTION OF MODERN FURNITURE IN GOOD QUALITY AND REASONABLE PRICES.
North Marka-200 M. From Airport square Tel. 51276, AMMAN

To advertise in this section
phone 6771-2-3


مكتبة منة الله



A Message to Amman from the North American Alia Team **AMMAN, TAKE NOTE**




**WE DID GREAT
IN 1978**



**WE WILL DO
MIGHTY FINE
IN 1979**



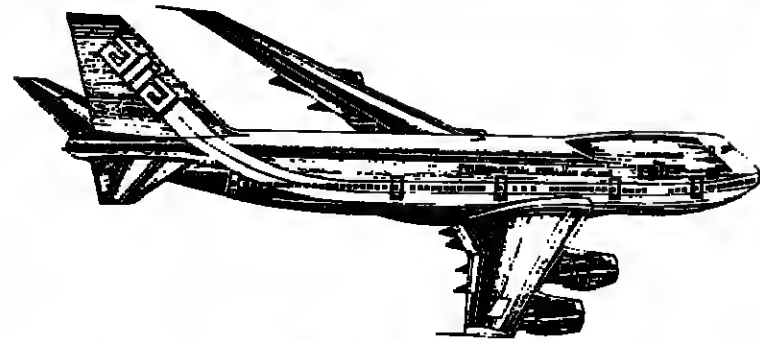
**FOUR FLIGHTS
WEEKLY,
COUNTING
HOUSTON'S TWO**



**WE'RE FILLING
RJ's 747's
AND SENDING
THEM TO YOU**



**SO WATCH
US SHINE
IN 1979**



عالية

خطوط الجويرة الملكية الأردنية

ALIA P.R.DEPT.

THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE

Adding a distinctive touch to Alia's uniforms

Text and photos
By Thomas Cromwell

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN—Have you ever found yourself running your eye over the uniform of an Alia ticket salesperson, flight attendant or airport staff member? If you have, you will no doubt have noticed that although there is something familiar about the uniforms of all Alia personnel, there is also something distinctive about each.

The uniformity you have observed is due to the use of the same colours in all Alia uniforms and the diversity is from the ways the colours are combined to differentiate between the diverse functions of the personnel. Using the same colour scheme for all uniforms would confuse the airlines' personnel anywhere in the world," Mrs. Kevorkian, Alia's uniforms section supervisor, explained. "The Jordan Times this week will change the colour of the uniform for the ground personnel so that the public can recognise which section an employee belongs to by looking at his uniform."

The Alia uniforms are made by a local tailor, Mrs. Kevorkian, who has been making them for the airline since 1970. She has a long experience in the tailoring business and has been making uniforms for the airline since 1970. She has a long experience in the tailoring business and has been making uniforms for the airline since 1970.

The current uniform styles have been in use by Alia for three years. They were designed by a young Lebanese designer and contractor, Miss Amal Lahoud, who is generally known as Papou. Although her base is Beirut, she comes to Amman whenever Mrs. Kevorkian needs to have any changes in style carried out. All Alia orders are channelled through Papou who in turn places the orders with the Italian firm that actually makes the items.

After consulting with the personnel department on projected numbers of employees and the countries they are expected to be recruited from, Mrs. Kevorkian places advanced orders for uniforms she anticipates will be needed several months later. She told us that she has to take into consideration the considerable difference in the figures of people from different parts of the world: "for example, girls from this part of the world are not thin you know."

Mrs. Kevorkian is constantly busy keeping all her clients looking smart. At present she is

to worry about the appearance of approximately 2,100 domestic and overseas personnel (according to the latest official Alia list). A new policy being implemented at present is to have all 418 overseas employees adopt the same uniform which flight attendants wear.

All Alia personnel get a completely new issue of apparel once a year. The particular items each employee receives depends on his job. For example, a flight service hostess is issued 18 items while a ground hostess receives 10 and a sales girl in an Alia ticket office gets only eight. Mrs. Kevorkian explained to us that flight service hostesses and stewards wear their uniforms for the longest stretches of time. They have to report to the airport of departure two or three hours before their flight and usually have to continue wearing their uniforms for two to three hours after they land. This means that they are in uniform for as much as 10 hours, depending, of course, on the length of the flight. No ground personnel need wear their uniforms for a considerable length of time.

Let's look for a moment at exactly what a flight hostess gets in her yearly "gift package" from Alia: a beige coat, one red rain coat, two beige dresses with red trim, two red blazers, two pairs of beige trousers, two beige safari jackets with red trim, two beige pullovers, two beige serving uniforms with red Alia emblems printed on them, two beige hats each with a red band and gold emblem, one beige and red handbag with a black emblem, one flight bag with the same design as the handbag, two pairs of black shoes with a red and a beige band on each shoe, one pair of black socks, one pair of black gloves, one pair of black boots, two red and gold pins and, finally, two red, beige and black scarves with red Alia emblems.

For the ground outfits are varied, let's look at how the same colours of the flight hostess' uniform are recombined in the uniform of the ground hostess. The coat is red, the dress is red with beige trim, the blazer is beige and the hat is red with a beige band. The handbag, shoes and scarf are the same as those of her airborne counterpart.

The current uniform styles have been in use by Alia for three years. They were designed by a young Lebanese designer and contractor, Miss Amal Lahoud, who is generally known as Papou. Although her base is Beirut, she comes to Amman whenever Mrs. Kevorkian needs to have any changes in style carried out. All Alia orders are channelled through Papou who in turn places the orders with the Italian firm that actually makes the items.

After consulting with the personnel department on projected



Three tailors make minor adjustments in ready-made uniforms, and can make up a complete uniform if necessary.

numbers of employees and the countries they are expected to be recruited from, Mrs. Kevorkian places advanced orders for uniforms she anticipates will be needed several months later. She told us that she has to take into consideration the considerable difference in the figures of people from different parts of the world: "for example, girls from this part of the world are not thin you know."

Mrs. Kevorkian is assisted by a staff of 10 which includes three tailors whose job it is to make any small adjustments needed on the

uniforms sent from Milan in commercial sizes. They are also available to make a uniform from scratch if an item is out of stock and urgency precludes waiting the three months or so required to process an order through the Milan company. The only personnel who don't get all their apparel (with the exception of uniform accessories) sent from Italy are the male Alia employees who get their uniforms made by a local tailor on contract to Alia and supplied with all the necessary materials by the airline. Even these employees, however, get their uniform accessories from Italy.

Alia issues flight service personnel and ground hostesses monthly coupons good for six trips to a contracted drycleaner.

Employees are required to turn in their last issue of clothes only if they are changing jobs in Alia or leaving the company. These seconds are sometimes used to replace items of dress accidentally damaged (with a bad coffee stain, for example). Those not used in this manner are donated to charities such as the Social Welfare Society.

Mrs. Kevorkian is well qualified for her job. Herself a dressmaker, who makes all the clothes that she and her 18 year old daughter, Gilda, wear, she has a sharp eye for style and can quickly detect any defects in uniforms. She knows exactly what effect the company wants its uniforms to have: "We are anxious that Alia's image be as good as possible all over the world."

Mrs. Kevorkian first joined Alia

seven years ago, shortly after the death of her husband who had been the Alia station manager in London. Mr. Ali Ghandour invited her to work as a supervisor in the passenger service department. She stayed there for three years before becoming supervisor for flight service uniforms. At the end of one year in that position, she was appointed to head the new Alia Uniforms Section that was set up at that time. Although she has had several good job offers (such as consultant for the army) she plans to remain at Alia. "I meet all kinds of people in this job, from the highest positions to the lowest. I like my work here so I want to stay." Working at Alia also gives her opportunities to fly, which she loves to do, and has helped her 17-year-old son get a two-year Alia scholarship to study aircraft maintenance in Florida, after he passed 9 GCE subjects.

Alia's Uniforms Section clearly has a future of expansion to look forward to. With the rapid growth that the airline is experiencing, there is going to be a corresponding increase in work for Mrs. Kevorkian and her already busy staff. As far as style is concerned, normally only small changes are made, such as the addition of Jordanian embroidery to the uniform fronts of the six girls that staff Alia's CIP (Company Important Persons) lounge at Amman airport. There probably won't be any significant changes in styles for another three years or so, at which time a whole new line of uniforms may be introduced at Alia," Mrs. Kevorkian concluded.



The air hostess' and flight steward's uniforms shown here both employ the three Alia colors: red, black and beige.



The pilot's uniform is navy blue as are those of the flight crews of many airlines. The air hostess' jacket and dress shown here can be alternated with a safari jacket and trousers.



Mrs. Sirvart Kevorkian, the Uniforms Section supervisor, keeps Alia personnel looking smart.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Ch
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	1,245	6,770	7,800	1
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	423	14,100	14,100	1
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	667	2,200	2,250	2
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	575	23,000	23,500	22
Dar Aldawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	1,172	2,600	2,650	7
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	409	0,930	0,940	0
Jordan Ceramic Industries	JD 1,000	287	—	0,910	0
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	630	9,980	10,100	10
Rafia Industrial Co.	JD 5,000	335	3,300	3,500	0
The Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	396	0,680	0,690	0
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	324	0,710	—	0
Arab Chemical Detergents Industries Co.	JD 1,000	392	1,110	1,150	0

Total volume traded, Wednesday, April 11: JD 6,898

Total number of shares traded: 2,312

Government Development Bonds	Par Value	Volume Traded	Number Traded	Year of Maturity	Ch
Total volume traded: JD 770,250	JD 10,000	770,250	75	1988	10
Total number of bonds traded: 75					

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	302.00/304.00
U.K. sterling	635.00/639.00
West German mark	158.90/159.90
Swiss franc	175.50/176.60
French franc	69.30/69.70
Italian lire (for every 100)	35.90/36.10
Japanese yen (for every 100)	142.10/143.00
Dutch guilder	147.30/148.20
Belgian franc (for every ten)	100.40/101.00
Swedish crown	68.80/69.20

TIME

The World News Magazine

Read in this week's issue
ISLAM REVIVAL (militant rebirth causes West to look closely)
NUCLEAR PROBLEMS (what went wrong at the Mile Island?)
CARTER AND SALT (president to battle loss on treaty with Soviets)
PEACE PROCESS (Israel and Egypt to start talks autonomy)
OIL PRICES (Carter decries domestic crude)
BHUTTO HANGED (shabby end for former Pakistan leader)
ITALY'S COMMUNISTS (they want power in new elections)
TROUBLE FOR TRUDEAU (can prime minister survive in election?)
BIG DADDY ON THE HORN (Carter's leader fights his life)

الجزيرة

LAST FOR THURSDAY, APR. 12, 1979

YOUR DAILY horoscope

by the Carroll-Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: There's much activity in the social nature of the concerned, so that with whom you wish to have future relationship bonds of friendship.

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study your business and cultivate those you want to have in the low others you are sensible.

(Apr. 20 to May 20) Get suggestions from what you do the finest job at whatever your work is a troublemaker.

(May 21 to June 21) Your talents can be made admirably now, so get busy at them. Be clever at social activities.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to home well and make plans for improvement. can give good suggestions.

(July 22 to Aug. 21) Contact influential persons very helpful to you. If you drink too much, cut be more successful.

(Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your monetary well and know just where you are headed. A wise (be of real assistance to you now).

(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make the right decisions (never is vital to your welfare and then carry fearfully. Take no risks in motion).

(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Listen to what a good ad- to suggest and follow through wisely. Know you really want in life.

ADULTS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to visit but be sure to telephone first. Pursue an aim hard to attain in the past.

ADULTS (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Good day to be active in the world and conferring with prominent per- sons. Use diplomacy.

ADULTS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Ideal day to expand to greater achievement. Make new ac- who can be helpful to you.

(Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't neglect personal in the day. Have a talk with the one you love at better arrangements.

REN BRIDGE

by H. GOREN
and SHARIF
Chicago Tribune

vulnerable.

TH
173
332

K
10652
K
1065
8
762

9754

NorthEast
3 Pass
5 Pass
Pass Pass
d. Queen of 4.

second world war
slogan plastered
land: "Loose lips
They can also
at the bridge

ing was routines.
he showed good
ort and opening
South pressed on
the top of his club
n when dummy
declarer was
itb his prospects.
epended on little
inding West with
ump—even if
three, declarer

could assure the contract with the safety play of running the jack on the first lead of the suit.

East was also delighted with dummy. He took one look at the ace of hearts on the table and remarked: "This is one slam you won't make!"

Declarer was the late British internationalist and former world champion, Kenneth Konstant. He needed no further clue to the winning line—it was obvious from his hand that East's claim had to be based on holding all three missing trumps.

Konstant won the king of clubs, then cashed the ace of clubs and saw king of spades.

He needed three entries to dummy to bring out an end play, so he led a low diamond and finessed the jack. A spade ruff was followed by a diamond to the ace and another spade ruff. The high king of diamonds was ruffed in dummy and a club ruff reduced dummy, East and declarer to nothing but three trumps each.

Now declarer ran the jack of trumps. East won, but had to return a trump into declarer's combined ace-ten tance, so an "impossible" slam rolled home.

The only player who was harmed was West. He had to pay for a vulnerable slam instead of collecting 100 points. East received his just due for not keeping quiet during the play of the hand!

T & ABOUT

NESE
URANT

QUICK MEAL

Chinese restaurant in
Amman, near the Ahi-
MS Tel. 38968
noon to 3:30 p.m. and
night.
e service-order by

Jabal Amman First Circle Tel. 21083.
Jabal Hussein behind Jerusalem Cinema
Tel. 21781. Jabal Lureldah Hawoz
Circle Tel. 30646. Zampa Cinema Near
Sunset Tel. 82011. Inlaid Baghdad Street
Tel. 2408. Nasser opposite the street
Street Tel. 20. Madaba King Abdullah
Street Tel. 180. Mafraq Tel. 194.
KIRAK-Jerash opposite Ajloun cross-
road, Sweith.

Advertising in above columns contact
BOUT WA SOURA Tel. 38869
from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

TO LET IN JABAL AMMAN

finish three bedrooms, sitting room, dining
room, three lavatories and front garden.

ed, please call owner Mr. Kassim on
tel. 43382.

Turning down the noise



LONDON — A heavy goods vehicle that makes no more noise than the average family saloon car... This is the result of work carried out by Britain's Transport and Road Research Laboratory (TRRL) using a 38 tonne lorry powered by a Rolls-Royce diesel engine. Here it is driven past recording instruments during tests. Main contributions to the noise reducing programme are a new cooling fan, a re-designed exhaust and a reduction in the 'rattle' associated with major mechanical components, particularly the crankcase. (COL photo)

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Flinstones



JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoon	7:00 News in French
6:00 News in Arabic	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Daily News	7:45 Sports magazine
7:00 Arabic competition programme	8:30 Comedy
8:00 News in Arabic	9:10 Weathering Heights
8:30 Arabic series	10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the week	10:15 Movie of the week
11:00 News in Arabic	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News bulletin
7:30 Morning show	14:30 Special feature
7:30 News Bulletin	15:00 Concert Hour
7:40 Morning show	16:00 Easy Listening
10:00 News Bulletin	16:30 Old favourites
10:30 Happy Journey	17:00 Arabian nights
11:00 Sign off	17:30 Radiotheque
12:00 Sign on and News headlines	18:00 News summary
12:05 Radiotheque	19:00 News bulletin
13:00 News Summary	19:10 News Reports
13:05 Radiotheque	19:20 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Network UK
04:00 Newscast	13:45 The Peasants' Years
04:30 International Soccer	14:30 Remains of a Revolution
04:45 Financial News, Reflections	15:00 Radio Newscast
05:00 News: 24 Hours	15:15 Outlook
05:30 Sarah Ward	15:30 Racing
06:00 Newscast	16:00 News; Commentary
06:30 Continued Performance	16:15 Cinema Beat
06:50 News: 24 Hours	16:45 World Today
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:00 News; Play Choice
07:45 Network U.K.	17:15 John Peel
08:00 News; Reflections	17:45 Sports Round up
09:00 News; Press Review	18:00 News; News about Britain
09:30 Financial News	18:15 Radio Newscast
09:40 Look Ahead	18:30 Telly to or leave it
09:45 Magical Mystery Tour	19:00 Outside: News Summary
10:15 Vols of the Vids	19:30 Stock Market
10:30 4th Minute	19:45 Poetry and Music
11:00 News; News about Britain	20:00 News: 24 Hours
11:15 Nature Notebook	20:30 A Jolly Good Show
11:30 Summer Masters	21:15 Under Newscast
12:00 Radio Newscast	21:20 In the Mountains
12:15 Top Twenty	21:30 Business Matters
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:00 News; World Today
13:00 News: 24 hours	22:25 Financial News
	22:45 Book Choice; Reflections
	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup; reportage, opinion, analysis
03:30 The Breakfast Show: pop music, features, literature, questions	19:30 VO A Magazine: American, science, culture, letters
17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analysis	20:00 Special English; news
17:30 Outlook	20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
18:00 Special English: news, features: "The Making of a Nation"	21:00 VO A World Report
18:30 News Roundup	22:00 News, Correspondent's reports, background features, media commentaries, analysis
18:50 News Roundup	

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
3:00 Bangkok, Bahrain	5:45 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
7:40 Dubai, Kuwait	7:00 Damascus
9:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi	8:00 Beirut
9:30 Baghdad	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:45 Damascus	10:30 Rome
10:20 Beirut	11:00 New York
10:30 Rawalpindi (BA)	11:30 Paris
12:05 Kuwait (KAC)	11:50 Geneva (BA)
12:40 Riyadh (SDI)	12:00 Geneva, London
17:15 Athens, London	12:30 Athens, Madrid
18:30 Cairo	13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	13:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
19:20 Athens	14:00 Athens
22:00 London (BA)	19:30 Kuwait
	21:30 Abu Dhabi, Ras Al Khaima (RJOF)

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	24-hour (24 hrs 365/71)
Ambulance:	Al Hamra (37410)
Mohammed Ibrahim Al Kazzazi	Al Hamra (37410)
Avril al Harazeh (77663)	Al Hamra (37410)
Zurayk	Al Hamra (37410)
Bahmadin Al Khashif	Al Hamra (37410)
Iskander	Al Hamra (37410)
Jabal Mousa (2311)	Al Hamra (37410)
Pharmacies:	Al Hamra (37410)
Amman:	Al Hamra (37410)

THE BETTER HALF

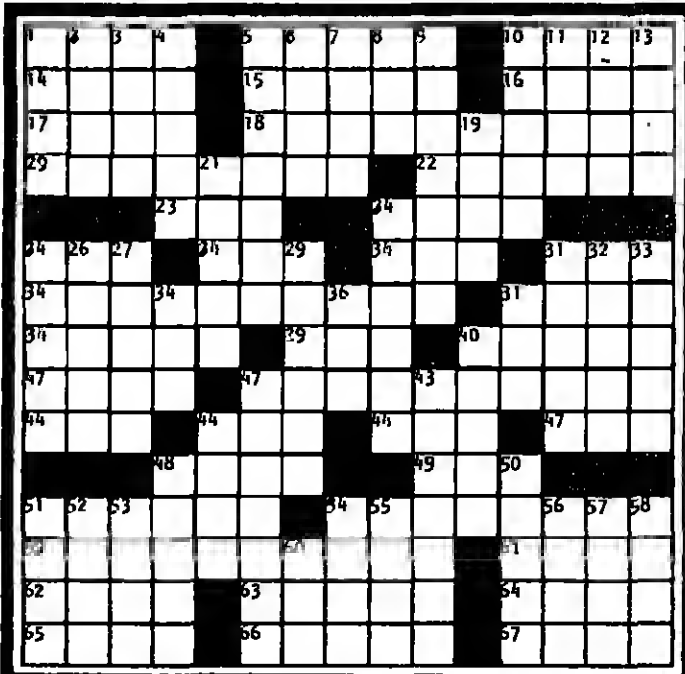
By Barnes



THE Daily Crossword

by Susan Mindell

ACROSS	DOWN	ACROSS	DOWN
1 Body powder	31 Hgt.	51 Swamp	24 Not cut down
5 Disrupts	34 Indecisive	54 Nautical ropes	25 Oliver —
10 Hit hard	37 Wing-shaped	59 Undecided	26 Part of a stair
14 Continent	38 Publication	61 Dead center	27 Chemical analysis
15 Ancient Italian	39 Compensation	62 Transmit compound	28 Old man
16 Emerald Isle	40 — ear, out the other	64 Indian	29 Without any help
17 Attitude	41 Join with thread	65 Terminates	31 Alights
18 Not quite sure	42 Undecided	66 Test	33 Lock of hair
20 Rattles	44 Attempt	67 Official standing	35 Whirr
22 Check	45 Direction letters	DOWN	36 Collection
23 Slippery one	46 Forty winks	1 Subdue	37 Blackbird
24 Certain guitars	47 Curve in the road	2 R — Roger	40 Activate
25 Refrain syllable	48 Beverage	3 Committed	42 Single appearance
28 Corgi or basset	49 Stabler or Norton	4 Indian craft	43 Full-grown acorn
		5 Not fast enough	45 Cozy place
		6 Slave	48 Groups of musicians
		7 Does something	50 Daintier
		8 Word of cheer	51 Clio or Erato
		9 Get away unnoticed	52 Available
		10 Nostradamus and others	53 Fruit peel
		11 Gift manner of speech	54 Weather word
		12 Bows	55 Assists
		13 Encounter	56 Islets
		19 Liberate	57 Shamrock
		21 Change from blonde to blonde	58 Hide and go
			60 River in England



© 1979 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc. All Rights Reserved

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Cartoon	7:00 News in French
6:00 News in Arabic	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Daily News	7:45 Sports magazine
7:00 Arabic competition programme	8:30 Comedy
8:00 News in Arabic	9:10 Weathering Heights
8:30 Arabic series	10:00 News in English
10:15 Movie of the week	10:15 Movie of the week
11:00 News in Arabic	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News bulletin
7:30 Morning show	14:30 Special feature
7:30 News Bulletin	15:00 Concert Hour
7:40 Morning show	16:00 Easy Listening
10:00 News Bulletin	16:30 Old favourites
10:30 Happy Journey	17:00 Arabian nights
11:00 Sign off	17:30 Radiotheque
12:00 Sign on and News headlines	18:00 News summary
12:05 Radiotheque	19:00 News bulletin
13:00 News Summary	19:10 News Reports
13:05 Radiotheque	19:20 Sign off

BBC RADIO

GMT	13:30 Network UK
04:00 Newscast	13:45 The Peasants' Years
04:30 International Soccer	14:30 Remains of a Revolution
04:45 Financial News, Reflections	15:00 Radio Newscast
05:00 News: 24 Hours	15:15 Outlook
05:30 Sarah Ward	15:30 Racing
06:00 Newscast	16:00 News; Commentary
06:30 Continued Performance	16:15 Cinema Beat
06:50 News: 24 Hours	16:45 World Today
07:30 Sarah Ward	17:00 News; Play Choice
07:45 Network U.K.	17:15 John Peel
08:00 News; Reflections	17:45 Sports Round up
09:00 News; Press Review	18:00 News; News about Britain
09:30 Financial News	18:15 Radio Newscast
09:40 Look Ahead	18:30 Telly to or leave it
09:45 Magical Mystery Tour	19:00 Outside: News Summary
10:15 Vols of the Vids	19:30 Stock Market
10:30 4th Minute	19:45 Poetry and Music
11:00 News; News about Britain	20:00 News: 24 Hours
11:15 Nature Notebook	20:30 A Jolly Good Show
11:30 Summer Masters	21:15 Under Newscast
12:00 Radio Newscast	21:20 In the Mountains
12:15 Top Twenty	21:30 Business Matters
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:00 News; World Today
13:00 News: 24 hours	22:25 Financial News
	22:45 Book Choice; Reflections
	23:00 News; Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	19:00 News Roundup; reportage, opinion, analysis
03:30 The Breakfast Show: pop music, features, literature, questions	19:30 VO A Magazine: American, science, culture, letters
17:00 News Roundup; reports, opinion, analysis	20:00 Special English; news
17:30 Outlook	20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
18:00 Special English: news, features: "The Making of a Nation"	21:00 VO A World Report
18:30 News Roundup	22:00 News, Correspondent's reports, background features, media commentaries, analysis
18:50 News Roundup	

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
3:00 Bangkok, Bahrain	5:45 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
7:40 Dubai, Kuwait	7:00 Damascus
9:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi	8:00 Beirut
9:30 Baghdad	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
9:45 Damascus	10:30 Rome
10:20 Beirut	11:00 New York
10:30 Rawalpindi (BA)	11:30 Paris
12:05 Kuwait (KAC)	11:50 Geneva (BA)
12:40 Riyadh (SDI)	12:00 Geneva, London
17:15 Athens, London	12:30 Athens, Madrid
18:30 Cairo	13:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	13:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)
19:20 Athens	14:00 Athens
22:00 London (BA)	19:30 Kuwait
	21:30 Abu Dhabi, Ras Al Khaima (RJOF)

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	24-hour (24 hrs 365/71)
Ambulance:	Al Hamra (37410)
Mohammed Ibrahim Al Kazzazi	Al Hamra (37410)
Avril al Harazeh (77663)	Al Hamra (37410)
Zurayk	Al Hamra (37410)
Bahmadin Al Khashif	Al Hamra (37410)
Iskander	Al Hamra (37410)
Jabal Mousa (2311)	Al Hamra (37410)
Pharmacies:	Al Hamra (37410)
Amman:	Al Hamra (37410)

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Georgian Institute	49903
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Haya Arts Centre	63195
Hussein Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	74121
University of Jordan Library	65111
Chadid Museum	36191
Folklore Museum	36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence team	24391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	37111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Najdah rising patrol rescue police (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA)	55205
Jordan Television	73111
Radio, English Section	74124
Fire, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22090

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hamra Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sha'ar Art Gallery	226-527
American Centre	552-362
Arab Cultural Centre	333-777
Bulgarian Cultural Centre	333-594
British Cultural Centre	333-932
German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	330-694
French Cultural Centre	222-016
Kaboul Theatre	114-834
National Museum	222-650
Soviet Cultural Centre	334-003
Spanish Cultural Centre	334-619
Urdun Art Gallery	111-518
Zahara Public Library	224-945
West German Cultural Institute	224-945

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	115-539
Electric Power Co. (repair)	223-487
Fire headquarters	91
Information	9597
Municipal water service	115-500

Rhodesia makes 3rd successive air raid on targets in Zambia

LUSAKA, April 11 (R)—Rhodesian planes today attacked targets near the south-east Zambian border town of Luangwa in the third Rhodesian raid into Zambia within 36 hours, informed sources said.

Hawker Hunter jet planes firing rockets struck three Rhodesian nationalist camps a few kilometres west of Lusaka yesterday, killing one person and injuring six, President Kenneth Kaunda said.

Among the injured were two West German civilians staying at a farm near one of the camps.

The Rhodesian military said its aircraft carried out a second raid yesterday on nationalist bases near Mulungushi, about 160 kilometres north of Lusaka.

But there was no confirmation of the second attack from Zambian or nationalist officials today. The state-run Radio Zambia did not report it and there was no reaction from the Defence Ministry.

The attacks occurred as delegates from some 50 countries and

organisation, including the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance fighting to overthrow the Salisbury regime, met in the Zambian capital to express support for the liberation movements of southern Africa.

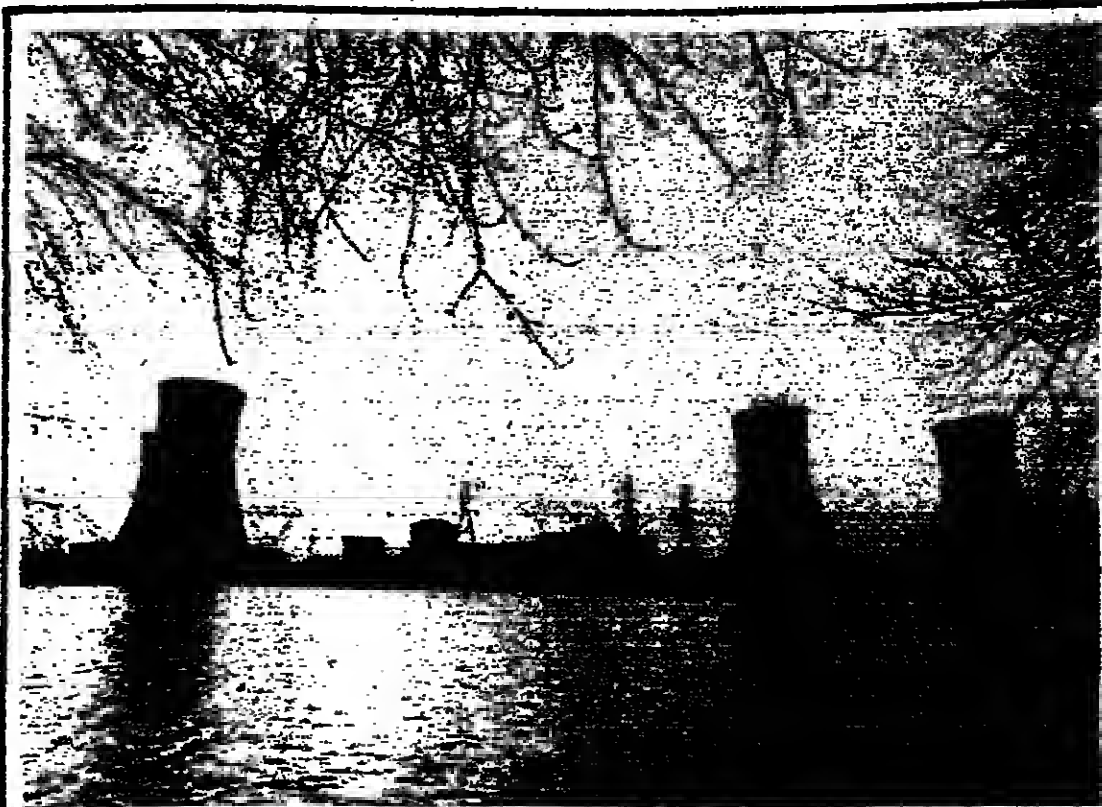
Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic front's Zambia-based Zimbabwe African Peoples Union, yesterday condemned the first raid. President Kaunda swore that Rhodesian attacks would not deter his country from its support for the guerrillas.

The area around Luangwa, which until last year was named Feira, is a favourite crossing point into Rhodesia for guerrillas of ZAPU's military wing, the Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA).

There is considerable guerrilla activity along virtually the entire 720 kilometre Zambesi River border between Zambia and Rhodesia, and Rhodesian ground forces make continual raids into southern Zambia to disrupt ZIPRA infiltration attempts.

The last Rhodesian attack before yesterday's air raids was aimed at the area around Siavonga, a border town at the northern end of Lake Kariba about 185 kilometres south-west of Luangwa.

Zambian officials said five Zambian villagers were killed and four were wounded in that attack on March 3. The Rhodesians said they had struck guerrillas preparing to move into Rhodesia.



A deceptively tranquil scene

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—Pictured is the nuclear plant at Three Mile Island, Pennsylvania, scene of the recent incident which continues to fuel widespread anti-nuclear protests. (Gamma photo)

Nicaragua's Red Cross appeals for blood plasma as fighting continues

MANAGUA, April 11 (R)—Red Cross officials in the embattled city of Esteli, where infantry, tanks and planes are fighting to dislodge leftist guerrillas, today appealed for blood plasma and warned of a water shortage.

Troop reinforcements were sent into the northern Nicaraguan city where, according to a National Guard communiqué, 63 guerrillas, seven government soldiers and five civilians have been killed in fighting since Saturday.

In telephone conversations with reporters, Red Cross officials, appealing for milk and plasma, said Esteli had nearly been emptied of its 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, who had fled to safety.

Guerrillas launched coordinated attacks on several cities four days ago on the eve of the departure of President Anastasio Somoza for a week-long holiday in the United States.

Military sources said only in

Esteli was fierce fighting still continuing. Esteli was the target of heavy air force bombings when Sandinist guerrillas led an unsuccessful uprising against President Somoza's rule last September.

The opposing sides have given conflicting versions of the struggle. A guerrilla radio station said in a broadcast yesterday that victory was close, while a National Guard communiqué said its men were conducting mopping-up operations.

President Somoza arrived in Miami last night. After flying in by private jet from Kansas, where he spent two days visiting a son, Mr. Somoza told reporters he would weather the challenge to his rule.

"The population in Nicaragua is not disposed to overthrow the government," he said. "They believe in a constitutional government. My government is a constitutional government."

President Somoza said he would return to Nicaragua on Monday. "I'm truly on a vacation," he said. "I've come to visit with my children who are in school here."

USSR: U.S. is biggest instigator of Afghan 'counter-revolutionaries'

MOSCOW, April 11 (R)—The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda yesterday accused Pakistan of providing logistical and propaganda backing for Moslem rebels fighting the Marxist government of Afghanistan.

A clearly authoritative article in the Kremlin organ also alleged that Iran was being pushed into taking a stronger stand against Afghanistan.

But the article declared that the main inspiration of what it called the Afghan "counter-revolutionaries" was coming from "imperialists" and especially the United States.

The article, the latest in a series in Pravda in recent weeks which have steadily escalated charges against Pakistan, was apparently intended to mark the coming first anniversary of the seizure of power in Kabul by left-wing officers and civilians.

Since the takeover, Afghanistan has developed close links with the Soviet Union and signed a friendship treaty during a visit to Moscow last year by President Nur Mohammad Tarakki.

"It can hardly be said that the Pakistani authorities merely tolerate the activities of the Afghan counter-revolutionaries who have set up their camps in Pakistan," the article said. "The Pakistani authorities are obviously conspiring with them."

The article quoted Western news agency reports on a Kabul radio allegation two days ago that Pakistani troops disguised as Afghans had crossed the border and attacked police stations.

But it made no reference to a denial of the allegations by a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad two days ago. The spokesman said Pakistan was following a policy of strict non-intervention.

Pakistan's territory was being used as the main base for counter-revolutionary Afghans who had 12 training camps there, Pravda declared.

"Officers of the Pakistan armed forces, as well as American, Chinese and since recently, Egyptian military advisers supervise the training of units of saboteurs," it added.

Turkey devalues currency, places restrictions on gold

ANKARA, April 11 (R)—Turkey yesterday devalued its currency against the United States dollar, imposed restrictions on the sale and circulation of gold, and announced special currency benefits for foreign tourists and Turkish workers abroad.

Observers saw the devaluation as a compromise formula directed at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which has been monitoring Turkey's struggle to recover from economic and financial troubles.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit until now had refused to comply with a request from the IMF for a large-scale devaluation to the Turkish lira.

But the official Gazette yesterday announced that the government has devalued the Turkish lira by 5.7 per cent against the U.S. dollar.

The observers said this might secure IMF endorsement for the flow of substantial Western cash into the battered Turkish economy.

The devaluation brought the parity of the U.S. dollar up to 26.50 Turkish lira from 25.

In a parallel move to smooth out the value of the Turkish lira against foreign currencies, the lira was devalued against the Swiss franc by 9.6 per cent, dropping the value of this currency to 15.20 Turkish lira from the previous 16.67 lira.

The government also announced special rates for Turkish workers abroad and for foreign tourists. Turkish workers and tourists will be paid 37.10 Turkish lira for one U.S. dollar, an increase of 10.60 Turkish lira on the new official parity.

In order to curb the recently

increasing tendency towards hoarding of gold, the government decreed that permission from the Finance Ministry would be compulsory for all possession and circulation of gold for commercial purposes.

The decree requires all commercial owners of gold to declare their stocks to the ministry within one month.

A recent Western survey showed that nearly 90 tonnes of gold had been smuggled into Turkey in the past year.

Talks with EEC

Turkey and the European Common Market yesterday ended two days of talks without achieving any apparent breakthrough on boosting Community aid to Turkey.

The talks in a mixed par-

Soyuz-33 heads for link-up with orbiting Soviet space station

MOSCOW, April 11 (R)—A Bulgarian and a Soviet cosmonaut, aboard the latest Soyuz-33 spacecraft, today prepared to link up with two Soviet colleagues who have been orbiting the earth for the past five weeks.

Soviet Mission Commander Nikolai Rukhovichukov, 46, and Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov, 38, blasted off from Baikonur Cosmodrome in central Asia late yesterday evening Moscow time.

If their flight follows the pattern of previous link-ups, they can expect to dock their craft to the Salyut-6 orbiting space station and float through the transfer hatch later today.

Major Ivanov, who joined the Soviet space team last year, is the first Bulgarian to go into space under the Soviet Union's interkosmos programme. Officers from Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany have previously teamed up with Soviet crew.

"I dedicate this flight to my motherland," Major Ivanov told viewers of Soviet and Bulgarian television shortly before take-off yesterday.

Flight Commander Nikolai Rukhovichukov, 46, and Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov, 38, blasted off from Baikonur Cosmodrome in central Asia late yesterday evening Moscow time.

Major Ivanov, who joined the Soviet space team last year, is the first Bulgarian to go into space under the Soviet Union's interkosmos programme. Officers from Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany have previously teamed up with Soviet crew.

"I dedicate this flight to my motherland," Major Ivanov told viewers of Soviet and Bulgarian television shortly before take-off yesterday.

Flight Commander Nikolai Rukhovichukov, 46, and Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov, 38, blasted off from Baikonur Cosmodrome in central Asia late yesterday evening Moscow time.

Major Ivanov, who joined the Soviet space team last year, is the first Bulgarian to go into space under the Soviet Union's interkosmos programme. Officers from Poland, Czechoslovakia and East Germany have previously teamed up with Soviet crew.

"I dedicate this flight to my motherland," Major Ivanov told viewers of Soviet and Bulgarian television shortly before take-off yesterday.

Flight Commander Nikolai Rukhovichukov, 46, and Bulgarian cosmonaut Georgi Ivanov, 38, blasted off from Baikonur Cosmodrome in central Asia late yesterday evening Moscow time.

Thatcher promises 'political shake-up' in U.K. if elected

LONDON, April 11 (R)—Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher today promised she would carry out the biggest shake-up in Britain's post-war history if she becomes prime minister.

Launching her campaign for the May 3 general election, the 54-year-old politician pledged she would steer Britain in a different direction.

Mrs. Thatcher hammered out her theme of a "political shake-up" in a speech to the Conservative Party conference in London.

Her manifesto promised to cut taxes on personal income, trade union power, tighten law and order measures. "The hour of our society has been increasingly tilted in favour of the state," she declared.

Latest opinion polls make Mrs. Thatcher the favourite to win the election and become Europe's first woman prime minister.

Her manifesto demanded a fundamental change in the way taxes on earnings, taxes on spending, and taxes on profits and industries should be sold back to private ownership.

Her manifesto promised to cut taxes on personal income, trade union power, tighten law and order measures. "The hour of our society has been increasingly tilted in favour of the state," she declared.

Mrs. Thatcher hammered out her theme of a "political shake-up" in a speech to the Conservative Party conference in London.

Economic News Briefs

Japan's annual exports top \$100bn. mark

TOKYO, April 11 (R)—For the first time in its history, Japan's annual exports have exceeded \$100 billion worth of goods, officials said yesterday. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry issued a statement reporting that Japanese certified exports for the financial year ending March 31 reached \$100.72 billion, a gain of 12.5 per cent over the previous financial year. Despite efforts to cut back exports, the ministry reported that sales abroad in March climbed 18.6 per cent from February to \$9.54 billion. Because of international criticism over its massive trade surplus with the rest of the world, which amounted to over \$27 billion in 1978, Japan has been trying to slow its export drive and encourage imports.

Turkish Cypriot workers to begin strike

NICOSIA, April 11 (R)—Turkish Cypriot public service workers will strike for an indefinite period starting on Monday, a trade union leader said yesterday. The general secretary of the Turkish Cypriot trade union Federation TSKS, Mr. N. Taskin, said negotiations on a new collective agreement had ended in deadlock.

Carter puts pressure on U.S. oil companies

WASHINGTON, April 11 (R)—President Carter has told U.S. oil companies he favours government action, if needed, to make them use extra profits for new energy exploration. Mr. Carter said yesterday the country had a right to expect that profits stemming from his plan to lift price controls on domestic oil would be used for increased production. He said his plan—already under fire in Congress—would provide oil companies with \$6 billion in profits, even after new legislation. Congress has traditionally been opposed to such legislation and Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the influential Senate Energy Committee, launched a move to stop the president from phasing out price controls. Mr. Carter has announced he would gradually lift price controls over a two-year period beginning on June 1, so that the price of U.S. crude rises to world levels. A refusal by Congress to approve the plan, he argued, would be a "wholly unjustified giveaway to the oil companies."

Power shortage in Calcutta cripples industry

CALCUTTA, April 11 (R)—India's West Bengal state yesterday ordered all major industries in Calcutta to halt production for a week because of an unprecedented power shortage. Shops were told to close by seven p.m. to save electricity. The state's Marxist chief minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, said the power crisis in India's largest city was likely to continue for a week. Jute mills and engineering industries, which will be severely affected, have estimated that the shutdown will cost the state 800 million rupees (\$100 million) in production losses.

Agreement ends 10-day U.S. transport strike

WASHINGTON, April 11 (R)—Employers and union officials announced they reached a tentative agreement last night on a new labour contract, ending a ten-day strike and lockout that brought much of the U.S. haulage industry to a halt and led to 300,000 car workers being laid off. Federal mediator Wayne Horvitz said the drivers and warehousemen involved in the dispute should be returning to work within 24 hours. Mr. J. Curtis Counts, chief negotiator for the employers' organisation representing some 500 large haulage firms, said he thought the agreement would fall within President Carter's seven per cent guidelines for wage increases. But he said that over the three years of the new contract's duration the total cost would exceed 30 per cent. Mr. Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, criticised the government for exerting pressure to limit the size of any wage increases. But he said he would recommend that union members approve the contract, details of which were not immediately made public.

U.S. oil company pulls out of Malta

VALETTA, April 11 (R)—An American oil company said yesterday it is ceasing operations from Malta because of the recent troubles in Iran. The Houston-based Reading and Bates company had between 1,200 and 1,300 oilmen and their dependants based in Malta. It also employed 200 Maltese on oil rigs and installations. The company's presence is estimated to have generated \$20 million worth of foreign revenue in Malta.

Foreign banks and the U.S. market

By Andrew Fisher

WASHINGTON—Foreign banks eager to move into the vast and profitable U.S. market received some highly encouraging news recently. Despite various voices of dissent, the Washington-based Federal Reserve Board (FRB), the country's central bank, gave the go-ahead signal to three major banks—two British and one from Hong Kong—wanting to buy control of American institutions with total assets exceeding \$24 billion.

Other hurdles remain to be cleared by the potential purchasers. But the FRB's approval has inevitably diluted the opposition expressed towards outside banks' ambitions. It is, moreover, bound to be taken as a vaguely welcoming gesture by other foreign banks anxious to thrust their way into the U.S.

The biggest of the three pending deals is the proposed acquisition by the powerful Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of 51 per cent of Marine Midland of New York, the 13th largest bank in the U.S. sorely in need of more capital. The corporation is prepared to pay \$262 million for control of Marine Midland, whose total assets are above \$14 billion. One of Britain's leading clearing banks, National Westminster, itself the product of a major amalgamation in the late 1960s, wants to buy three-quarters of the equity

of National Bank of North America from CIT Financial for \$300 million, while Standard and Chartered has offered \$372 million for Union Bank Corporation of Los Angeles. With Union Bank under its wing, says Standard, the London bank will have "a profitable base in the fastest growing area of the United States."

One of the loudest of the warning voices in the face of the foreign bank incursion is Ms. Muriel Siebert, the New York state banking superintendent. Some bankers also share her views. With foreign banks' assets in America climbing fourfold since 1972 to well over \$100 billion, Ms. Siebert has pressed Congress to probe into the whole situation.

This it plans to do. The Senate Banking Committee, under the redoubtable Mr. William Proxmire, will soon hold hearings. Later on, a House of Representatives banking subcommittee headed by Mr. Ferdinand J. St. Germain will also take a close look at foreign banks' takeover activities. With another congressional agency, the General Accounting Office, making a thorough review of foreign bank mergers, there has been understandable concern that transactions now in the pipeline would remain there.

At the end of last year, total assets of the major American

The American Federal Reserve Board has given the green light for three takeovers which will lead to foreigners controlling about a tenth of the country's banking system. But this has made Americans wary, and attempts at further takeovers may not be successful.

banks were above the \$650 billion mark, and Ms. Siebert is worried by the fact that the three takeovers planned by Hongkong Bank, NatWest and Standard would lead to non-U.S. banks controlling about a tenth of the country's whole banking system.

What makes banks so keen to enter the U.S. in the first place? One key reason is the desire of international institutions to be able to tap U.S. markets for dollar funds instead of having to bid more expensively for large deposits in New York and other centres. Linked with this, of course, is the need for the banks to service their own clients in the U.S.

The banks also see the U.S. as a strongly business-minded nation where capitalism will continue to

flourish and profits stay fairly free from denigration. For Standard and Chartered, with major interests in the perennially unstable African continent, the chance of expanding in America has obvious attractions.

The same is true of Hongkong and Shanghai, based in a small and crowded British colony, although its interests are far more broadly spread.

U.S. banks have seen their profits rise by about a quarter on average in the past year and lending volume has also been shooting ahead, thus providing even more of a temptation for outsiders. Clearly, growth rates will not always be so favourable. But it is still relatively easy for foreign banks to enter the U.S. and many of them are eager to do so while

the gates remain open.

Not that there is any real threat of their being slammed shut in the near or not so near future. There is, however, growing awareness that American banks do not always have a smooth ride when attempting to go abroad. Their own foreign activities first took serious flight about a decade ago and they have made a far bigger imprint on the overseas financial scene than European, Japanese or other banks have in the U.S.

One of Ms. Siebert's central arguments is the lack of reciprocity between the U.S. and other countries in the banking sector. In most places, the claims U.S. banks would be barred from buying banks of a size such as those which Hongkong Bank, NatWest and Standard hope to acquire.

This is obviously one standard by which she and her officials will weigh the Hongkong and Shanghai purchase, when deciding whether or not to approve it. It seems unlikely that the FRB will give the green light, but her critical stance means that her final word will be heavily weighted. What nobody, including the FRB, wants to see is a gathering flood of foreign bank takeovers in the U.S. Mr. G. William Miller, who is chairman of the FRB, made it clear just before the strike that

deals were approved if bids from abroad would have to gain approval from U.S. presumably, would such a view, but there remains a wide range of agreement over how the question of purchases of banks should be treated.

The FRB believes it should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis with non-U.S. banks, to the same restrictions banks and having the same right.

Until last September, banks under American law were free from restrictions American banks. The International Monetary Fund estimated that even if all banks of a size such as those which Hongkong Bank, NatWest and Standard hope to acquire were to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis, the FRB would have to decide which to approve and which to reject.

Whatever the outcome, the FRB's deal with the Hongkong and Shanghai purchase, when deciding whether or not to approve it, seems unlikely that the FRB will give the green light, but her critical stance means that her final word will be heavily weighted. What nobody, including the FRB, wants to see is a gathering flood of foreign bank takeovers in the U.S. Mr. G. William Miller, who is chairman of the FRB, made it clear just before the strike that

Handwritten signature or mark.